ΑΝΚΟΓΡΑΦΙΑ,

SIVE

Convallium Descriptio.

IN WHICH ARE BRIEFLY BUT FULLY EXPOUNDED

THE

Origine, Course and Insertion;
Extent, Elevation and Congruity

OF ALL THE

VALLEYS *and* Hills,
Brooks *and* Rivers,

(AS AN

EXPLANATION

OF A NEW

Philosophico-Chorographical

CHART

OF

EAST-KENT.

Occasionally are Interspers'd some Transient Remarks that relate to the *Natural History* of the Country; and to the Military Marks and Signs of *Cæsar*'s Rout thro it, to his *Decisive* Battle in Kent.

Rura mihi, et rigui placeant in vallibus *Amnes* — — 485.
Felix qui potuit rerum cognoscere Causas. — — — 490.
VIRGIL. Georgic. lib. 2.

By *CHRISTOPHER PACKE*, M D.

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profeſſing the Buſineſs of a Map-maker, " is the Beſt Map " of this or any other Country that has yet appear'd; as " it's Scale is the Largeſt of any, and withall moſt uni- " formly Conſiſtent with the Work, quite thro' the whole " Courſe of the Country:" Yet the plain and *Avowed Deſign* of it is to " exhibit the Syſtem of all the Vallies; to " ſhow their Number, Connection, Extent, and Deſcent " into their ſeveral Collections; to ſet forth how the Wa- " ters are Generated, and how from them the ſeveral Rills, " Brooks, Branches and Channels of the Rivers, particu- " larly of the *Stour* and its Nailbourns, are Form'd in their " diſtinct Lobes, Diſtricts and Regions; up from their " very Springs down to their Inlet into the Sea:" At the ſame time declaring that This Tract of Land which I had under Examination, " was a moſt commodious *Specimen* of " this Work of Nature thro' the whole Iſland of *Great* " *Britain.*" The *Propoſals* alſo for my Subſcription ſoon after publiſhed ſet forth, " that it is the main or *Principal* " Deſign of the Work " to deſcribe the Riſe and Progreſs " of the *Vallies*; the Directions or Courſe of both the " greater Chains and the leſſer Ridges of the *Hills*, that are " the ſeveral Boundaries of theſe Vallies; to compute their " ſeveral Elevations or *Altitudes*; both Reſpective to one " another, and Abſolute from the Level of the Sea at *Sand-* " *wich-Bay.*" Theſe, with the farther Notice of " Medi- " cinal Springs; Woods in their proper Situation and Ex- " tent; Quarries of Stone; Sand, Gravel, and Chalk-Pits; " Minerals; Soils; and all Local Curioſities both of Art " and Nature;" one would think, theſe are all of them ſo far out of, and *above* the Deſign of a *Map*, that it were impoſſible, after this, for any one to receive it in ſo limited a View.

And

And to this plain Design the *Specimen* of a small Part of the Work, that I gave out with these Proposals, was exactly conformable. The Appearance it there made, shew'd as manifest a Difference between this Chart and a Map, as there is between the Frame of any Building, and the same Finish'd into a compleat House, adorn'd with all it's Furniture. For, what has a *Map* to do with the *Surface* of the Earth more than to afford it's several Objects, their Situations? And what is it's whole Design more than a Collection of the Names of Cities, Towns, Villages, *&c.* set upon a *Plain* Surface, at a proper Distance, and in due Bearings to one another; with here and there a few Hills, Trees, and *General Streams* of the Rivers, scatter'd about in no very exact manner? This any one may easily perceive, in our Maps of *Kent*, (if he will be at the Trouble of comparing them with the Chart) which nevertheless, as Maps, bear a good Character among the Curious. But all these Articles, which make up the *Whole* of their Work, and many more than they can take any Notice of, are only superadded, or rather are laid as the *Foundation* to my main Work; as they are partly *Ornaments* to what would else be a *naked* System of Philosophy, and partly, as they are, *Marks* or Signs, by which I set off, and carry on the Course of *every* Valley; every Water; every Ridge and Ledge of Hills; and conduct myself in filling up every intermediate Rod of Ground, with every thing, as it stands " in its proper Situation and " Aspect; to the end that the beautiful Distinction of all " the Parts, and the exact Harmony of the whole Country " may appear," *not as in a Map*, " but as in a Landskip, " as well as the main Design of the Work will allow."

Neither, indeed, need we go any farther than to the Chart *Itself* to find the Difference between the *Main* or Philosophical, and the *auxiliary* or geographical Design. Do but com-

compare the Work within my Sixteen Mile Circle, or ſo far any where as I *profeſs* to extend it, with the *Weald* of *Kent*, or *Romney Marſh*: Theſe, as they are out of my Province, I only have mapp'd ſlightly to the Extent of my Paper, that I might ſhow you how they lye to our *Eaſt Kent*. And, though, to make them a little agreeable in their Aſpect to the main Work, I have given them a Tinct or Ground over their Surfaces, ſuitable to the general Nature of their Soils; yet how *different* are their Faces, how much Inferior are their whole plain, *unwrought* Ground-Plats, to the others, which I profeſs to finiſh *Philoſophically* as they lye in Nature!

It may, perhaps, ſeem a little needleſs to my candid Reader, that I ſhould ſo laborioufly ſet myſelf to prove that there is a wide and eſſential Difference between this Chart and a Map; that it is exceedingly *ſuperior* to it, in the Quantity, Dignity and Utility of the Work. But he may perhaps be ignorant that I have Occaſion (and I would do it modeſtly) to vindicate the Honour and Reputation of this new, and I had almoſt ſaid ſublime, Work, from thoſe low Notions of it, which, I know, have been unworthily propagated thro' the Publick; with an Intent to make it paſs only for a Map, and thereby to depreciate it's Eſteem and Intereſts; even from it's very firſt Propoſal to the World.

After what has been ſaid of the Nature and Deſign of this Chart, I think there can be no great Occaſion to make any Apology for the *want* of the Roads. It has Buſineſs enough of its own, of a much more intricate Nature: Buſineſs not to be executed in many Places without being already too much *crowded* with numerous Particulars. And, indeed, what an *Appearance* would the Roads make here? How ill would it become this *Picture* to be *ſcrawled* all over with a Parcel of *double Black Lines*, for ever interſecting one

one another, and all of them *Foreign* from the Nature of the Work? This is peculiarly the Map-maker's buſineſs, and *Seller*'s or *Simondſon*'s Maps of *Kent* are ſufficient. However -----, this ſuppoſed Deficiency will be eaſily ſupplied upon the bare Peruſal of the Chart: for as ſo large an Allowance as of one inch and ſix tenths, is regularly made for each Mile round my Center; this Extends the Country to ſuch a degree, and lays the villages, ſtreets, churches, houſes and other Marks ſo Open to view, that it makes them all too *Diſtinct*, for any one to be much at a loſs to read the Way to any Place he wants. So that after all; theſe Roads, if I had put them in, would have been quite needleſs; and could have had no Effect, but hideouſly to *Deform* and confound this beautiful *Plan* of more Delicate Delineations; the Deſign of which, tho' very clear and intelligible, is to be examin'd with a little more Attention and Accuracy than ſuch Confuſion can admit of.

Apology for my Delay.

But before I enter upon the main Deſign of this Paper, I ſhall take this Opportunity of making a ſhort *Apology* to my Subſcribers, for my *Deferring* the Publication of the Chart ſo long beyond my Propoſed Time. It is now upwards of Five years ſince I had the honour to preſent a Draught of the *Central Parts* of my Chart to the *Royal Society*, as a *Specimen* of the Work. This had the good fortune to be ſo well Received and Recommended by the Worthy then Præſident from the Chair, that I ſoon finally determin'd to *Publiſh* it; and accordingly ſome time after in Printed Propoſals, I informed the Publick that they might expect it from me the *Next Year*. It is not in the leaſt to be imputed to my Indolence, or to any Neglect, that the Publication has been poſtpon'd; but to my *More* than ordinary Care, not to ſend it abroad, till the Performance could give me myſelf ſome good Satisfaction; whatever Trouble

it might coſt me. And I was quickly ſenſible, that this was not then the Condition of my Copy, which I had too haſtily thought near finiſhed: For looking upon it now as a matter of Publick Right, and ſetting myſelf to Reviſe it with a little more knowledge of my ſubject, and a more exact ſcrutiny into it's Particulars, than I had compoſed it within my *private* Amuſement, I found it was ſo full of *Miſtakes*, that I was Diſſatisfied with it: And as Repeated Obſervations, which I had made for twelve months more in my Journeys, thro' Moſt parts of the country, had enabled me to Correct them, I could not perſuade myſelf to part with it, till I had done it Juſtice in all points of Moment to the beſt of my Underſtanding. And, indeed, to confeſs whole Truth, I then perceived that, beſides it's Errors in ſome particulars of no ſmall Conſequence, the Entire Draughts itſelf was, thro' my Want of skill and dexterity in the Pencil, ſo inaccurate and *Rude*, that I judged it by no means diſtinct and *Fair* enough to make a good *Print*, tho' aſſiſted with all the Art of the moſt Ingenious Engraver: So little did I, like moſt other Authors, know or Conſider how Much I undertook when I Engaged myſelf to the Publick. Theſe were then the Reaſons which obliged me to take More time than I propoſed, or doubtleſs intended; and as they affect no body but myſelf with either Pains or Coſt, I preſume my delay will be ſo far from needing any farther Excuſe, that I may rather hope to receive the Thanks of my Subſcribers for the Extraordinary Pains and expence I have been at to ſerve them Beyond my propoſals; and for keeping it ſo long under my Correction; ſince otherwiſe I might have incurr'd their juſt Diſpleaſure, for ſending them a Crude unfiniſhed Thing, of which I ſhould e'er now myſelf have been heartily aſhamed.

In the following Explanation of this Chart, I shall be as *Brief* as possible. What is just necessary to give a Distinct notion of each Region and it's Philosophical Districts; and to shew you the Agreement and Harmony of the whole Design; this shall be clearly produced: more cannot be Proposed without entering professedly into the *Natural History* of the country upon the *Plan* of the *Chart*; which would be the Work of a Large volume. Explanation of the General Scheme.

In the General Construction of my Scheme, it's *Scale* claims the first Notice. This by the Proposals for my Subscription, was to have been done upon an allowance of one inch and *four* tenths to each Mile; and so it was Executed in my Specimen, but when, after finishing the Copy which I proposed to publish, I had for Reasons above given, resolved to begin another; considering, that the more *Room* I gave it, the more Distinct, Beautiful and Useful it would be; I sought out for the largest Paper I could get, and mounted a New one upon a scale of one inch and *six* tenths: by which, in meer Love to the Work, I have greatly Enlarged the whole Draught, without any design of making the least Addition to my Subscribers charge, tho' it was a very considerable one to both my Labour and Expence. This Scale which in Maps is usually set out in one small Line or Portion, is in my Chart, inscribed thro' the *whole* extent of all it's four Sides; and it is every where divided into Miles, Half-miles, and Quarters; according to which I have Carefully disposed of every thing even to a Furlong, or less in many Places; not by meer Guess, but by the Actual division of the Compasses, according to the best of my judgment made upon the Spot. The Scale.

In Conformity to this Scale, having first contriv'd where to pitch my *Center*, so as to allow free Room for the delineation of my Whole Design; I circumscribed it with *sixteen* Cir- Mile-Circles round the Center.

Circles, for the ſixteen Miles that I propos'd to finiſh; and the *Sixteenth*, that is my Outmoſt mile-circle, I have Rul'd with Treble Lines, to diſtinguiſh it from the Reſt; (except in the *Northern* Parts; where it being all Sea, and not running to that Extent, the *Twelfth* mile-circle is ſo noted inſtead of it) and I have upon theſe Divided out the Circle of the Globe; diſtinguiſhing each Tenth Degree with it's proper figure, and ſubdivided each of them into their Reſpective degrees. The towns, villages, houſes, and whatever marks or Signs I thought proper to take Notice of, many of which, though of Inferior note, are of great Uſe to me; I have ſituated them all exactly by the Compaſs, with which I took their Bearings from the Tower of our Cathedral.

The Compaſs ſet to the Magnetick Pole.

This Compaſs I ſet not to the True but to the *Magnetick* Pole; which, according to the Beſt Information I could get, was then at *London*, our Meridian, fourteen Degrees and a half *Weſt*. How Exact my information was I won't pretend to ſay; but preſuming it was near the Truth, I have laid my *North* Pole ſo much *Declining* towards the *Weſt*, and of courſe all my Bearings Conformable to it. I muſt leave it to the Curious to judge and determine, whether I have done right or wrong in drawing by the Magnetick, inſtead of the True Pole of the World. It is to me an Indifferent matter, whether I direct my Reader to find the True by the Magnetick, or the Magnetick by the True Pole; ſo long as I inform him of the Difference they bear from one another in the Chart. Yet, for his farther Satisfaction, I will trouble him in a few Words with ſuch Motives as I had for my ſo doing. I had made Four or Five Copies before that which I had propoſed to Publiſh, but never Finiſhed any of them; for as faſt as I gained new Lights in my Journeys, I ſaw they were not free enough of Miſtakes to deſerve the *laſt* Hand. And one Grand *Error* I found running

ning thro' them all: as they in my apprehenſion, laid the whole country down too Low upon the Line, which in Nature gradually *Projects* out more and more northerly, from the *W.* to the *E.* quite up to the *Foreland.* This is plain to all that ſail on our *North*, and was always obſerved by myſelf within land; for as I croſs'd the country Direct from Sea to Sea, the *North* and *South* were never juſt before and behind me, but oblique on the Left and the Right. The Reaſon of this Error then I could gueſs to be no other, than that the ſetting the Axis of my Poles directly *Perpendicular* inſtead of declining it to the left, threw the Country down too much to the *Eaſt* and the *South:* Wherefore, to Rectify this, I got made for the purpoſe a large and very correct *Azimuth* Compaſs, inſcribed with every thing Suitable to my Deſign, and fitted it with a *Theodolite*; in ſuch a manner, that the Focus of the Glaſs, at whatever Object it ſtood; gave the exact Bearing of it, even to the moſt minute part of a degree, by a Moveable *Index*, which mark'd it upon the Circle of Degrees; to which the Outline Circle of the Chart was exactly Correſpondent. And having obtain'd leave to erect a Scaffold upon the Top of the great Tower of our Cathedral, I plac'd the Inſtrument in it's Centre. Here I had ſo *Extenſive* a View of almoſt the whole Country, that but very few places within my Circle eſcaped my Sight; and theſe few that did, ſuch as *Dovor*, *Folkſtone*, *Hythe*, *Aſhford*, *Charing* and *Feverſham*, which lye below the Great Hills, were all reducible to a true Situation by well known *Marks* in my ſight, that either directed me to place them without any danger of great Error, or gave me proper places for the taking of *freſh* Bearings by the Inſtrument. And I had the ſatisfaction, as I ſet my Compaſs to the *Magnetick* Pole as above, to find all the Bearings ſo raiſed towards the *Eaſt* and Depreſſed towards the *Weſt*,

that it perfectly answer'd the Image of the country, as it lay in my Conception. And this is the Copy that I had Finished so nearly as to intend it for the Publick. But when, for reasons above given, I thought even This not Compleat enough to please myself, and therefore not fit to præsent to my Subscribers; and found also that some Gentlemen, for whose opinion I have a great Deference, thought it was better to follow the General Custom of Maps, and set my Poles *direct* in the Zenith and Nadir; In my New and *Last* Copy, I alter'd my scheme so far as to make my *Cardinal* Lines exactly *Perpendicular* and *Horizontal*; but yet I kept the Situation of all things to the *Bearings* of the Magnetick Pole; and this still elevates the Country to a good degree of the *Northerly Projection*, and thereby keeps me clear of the main and Original fault which I intended to Rectify. In fine, all that my Reader has to do in finding the Bearing of any place according to the true Pole, is to allow *fourteen degrees and a half more*, i. e. one Point of the Compass and near a quarter, on the Right hand from the *North* to the *South*; and to the Left, from *South* to *North*; and then he will be satisfied. So that although I should have been mistaken about the proper Declination of the Magnetick Pole from the True (and I have been since inform'd that it has been at different times at 20° 10′. 13° 50′. and once but 13°.) yet the allowance here mentioned reduces all to the True Pole of the World.

These things being In General Præmised; let my Courteous Reader first observe how Gracefully two *Islands* lay; One on each side, to our *Continent*; for so, in Respect to them, I shall call our Main-land through this whole Discourse.

Shepey I. The Isle of *Shepey*, of which I shall have but little to say, Fills the Left hand, or *N. W.* Corner of the Chart. This, as it is out of the Tour of my Business, had no more concern

cern in my *Propoſals*, than to ſhew it's " Inner Verge op-
" poſite to the Shore of our Continent from *Milton* to *Sea*
" *Salter*; which is over againſt *Shelneſs* it's Exterior Point."
Yet was I loath to leave this corner ſo Naked, and ſo unlike the other, which I was engaged to finiſh. Wherefore inſtead of taking only the Outline of the Iſland, as I propoſed at firſt; that I might be as ſatisfactory as I could both to myſelf and my Subſcribers, I took a reſolution of making it look a little ſomething like itſelf. Upon this Deſign I ſpent at one time two days in *Sailing round* it, that I might ſet off it's Coaſts; and three or four more I beſtowed at other different times, as I could find Opportunity and Leiſure from buſineſs that I had in convenient parts on our ſide; when I rode over So much of the Iſland, as might give me a good General notion of it's Make and Extent. And this was the Eaſier done, as by far the greateſt part of it is Marſh-land, which requires but little Deſcription. I have therefore ſhown the Form and Make of the Iſland in a rough, plain, and intelligible, tho' not in ſo finiſhed a manner as in the profeſs'd Work; however Diſtinct enough to make the Extent and number of it's main Vallies ſufficiently plain.

This Iſland conſiſts principally of Low Lands or Marſhes, divided from the Continent by the *Eaſt* and *Weſt-Scale*, and from one another by their Fleets or Running Waters; and theſe alſo parcel out the Uplands into Three little Iſlands: of which the *Eaſtern* in particular, is called the *Iſle of Hearty*. The Outermoſt Point of this Lobe of *Shepey* is call'd *Shellneſs*, it being cover'd with an Immenſe Quantity of principally Muſcle and Cockle Shells, which are thrown up from the Adjacent Beds in the Sea; and covering the ground, make a bright bank of white Shells, called the *Kipe*, that extends itſelf near two miles from the *Neſs* towards *Leyſdown*. The Reſt of the Iſland to the *North* is

Marſhes.

Shellneſs.

boun-

bounded by what is properly the *Mouth* of the River *Thames*, *viz.* all the coaſt that is oppoſite to the *Eſſex* ſhore, from the Lands end at *Worden* up to *Sheerneſs.* The *Swale*, which is the Inland Arm of the Sea between the Iſland and our Continent, is famous for it's large delicious Rock (from their principal Beds called *Feverſham* and *Milton)* Oyſters, with which a Great Traffick uſed to be drove, particularly by the *Dutch*, till the Hard Winter in 1739, killed them and Deſtroyed their beds; which having had the misfortune of two ſucceeding unfavourable winters, it will be ſome Years before the Fiſhery can be reſtored to it's former plenty.

The Swale.

Rock Oyſters.

But let us now croſs over to the other Corner of our Chart; where THANET will entertain us with a perfect and finiſhed Model of a Beautiful Iſland, and engage our Longer Stay.

THE ISLE of *THANET.*

This lyes to the *N. E.* of *Canterbury*; and, contrary to the Nature of *Shepey*, conſiſts principally of Uplands; for the main body of the Marſhes that Surround it, are on the Outſide of the rivers, that contain the Inland Parts from Sea to Sea. As for theſe *Low-lands* or *Levels* as they are called; they were in the Antient ſtate of the Country all Sea, and together made up the *Portus Sandvicenſis* or Inland Paſſage, thro' which the Ships Sailed to and from *London:* They enter'd it on the *Eaſt* through *Sandwich Bay*, and went out of it at the *Yenlade* or *North* Mouth at *Reculver.* Theſe two Seas I apprehend were Diſtinct, and kept their Tides So from one another; the one flowing from the *South* and the other from the *North* ſide of the Cantium or Foreland, and met each other at the low Point or Tongue of the Highlands under *Sarr*; from whence they Ebb'd back again each to their own Sea. The Waters of this Noble Haven, which

Marſhes or Levels.

Portus Sandvicenſis.

were

were in the narroweſt place about one and a half, in the wider about two, and at the wideſt about four Miles over, retired by Degrees ſo far; that in venerable Bede's time, being reduced to three furlongs width at the Ferry at *Sarr*, they were then called the *Wantſum* or Deficient Water. *Wantſum.* But ſince the Channel of the Wantſum has been quite evacuated (and it is ſtill to be plainly trac'd dry thro' almoſt the whole Level) the Nethergong Stream on the one hand, which in the antient ſtate of the Country enter'd the Portus Interior at Chiſtlet-Marſh ſide, has fallen down thro' the marſhes into the North-Sea, about a mile and half *E.* of Reculver; and the River *Stour* on the other, which enter'd the Exterior under Stourmouth, has made it's way down into the Sea at Sandwich-bay; and theſe two ſtreams Loſing their own names, were called the *Wantſum*; which I now diſtinguiſh from the two Rivers that belonged to it, into the *Stour*-Wantſum, and the *Nethergong*-Wantſum. Now the Diſtance between theſe two ſtreams, which is ſomething better than a mile, leaves the land as yet a Peninſula; but an *Artificial* *Mile-ſtream.* Cut called the Mile-ſtream, which was made for the benefit of Sewing the Nethergong into the Stour; over which is a Bridge in the road to Sarr; which goes almoſt ſtrait, ſometimes near, ſometimes acroſs the dry Channel of the old Wantſum: This quite Incloſes Thanet. So that the Iſland, which formerly was cut off from us by the Entire Portus Sandvicenſis, and was then all High-lands, is now made ſo only by the Stour-Wantſum on the *S.* the Mile-ſtream on the *S. W.* and the Nethergong-Wantſum on the *W.* the Reſt of the Iſland looks to the North and the Eaſt Seas as heretofore.

The Shape of this Iſland is a long Oval, not very irregular. The Point at Sarr where the two Seas met at *S. W.* is it's Acute, and the Northern and Eaſtern parts are it's *It's Shape.*

Obtuſe extremity; in the middle of which the North Foreland runs out a little irregular into the Sea. It is between nine and ten miles upon the line in length from Sarr to the Foreland; and in the wideſt place, *viz.* from Fairneſs (it's Northermoſt Cape) to the Cliffs-end under Pegwell, on the *S.* looking to the Bay, it is about five over; from both which places it gradually falls off on each ſide to it's point at Sarr.

It's Make. The Conſtruction or Make of the Land is Plain; and tho' the Deſign is *Simple*, i. e. but little compounded, yet is it ſo Perfect a model of a Grand Work, that you have nothing to do, but in your imagination to conceive, longer

A General Plan. and deeper Vallies, Rivers inſtead of brooks, Lakes for ponds, and Mountains for hills, with the intermixture of ſome ſuch Leſſer members as Theſe, all over and over again adjuſted in Situation to one another, in Diſtinct Lobes, Diviſions and Regions; and then you will eaſily apprehend the Formation of the whole Iſland of *Britain*, or of any other Country, or indeed of the whole Terraqueous Globe. Nor is at all Difficult to underſtand the Method Nature uſes in thus forming the *Surface* of the Earth, if we examine it, as delineated in the Chart, with any degree of Attention.

Obſerve but the *Riſe*, the *Courſe* and the *Inſertion* of the Vallies; and then every General Diviſion, or Region; every Lobe or Diſtrict; every Lobule or minuteſt Section; and every Communication of them all one with another, will

Vallies. moſt plainly appear. As for Example —— the Dark *Strokes*, that look like ſo many ſyſtems or ſets of Animal Veins; theſe repreſent the Vallies, which begin almoſt imperceptibly, at the top of the Hill, and by their Gradual Deſcent, contrary to each other, leaving that an Elevated part, forms

Hills. the Ridge (repreſented by the Line of Light) that runs longitudinally and gradually aſcending thro' this whole Iſland, from the Tong or low point of land at the Marſhes under *Sarr*

and

and St. *Nicholas*, up to it's higheſt Ground, or ſtrongeſt *Light* at *Sewell-hill* near the Foreland. In like ſort the Leſſer or Shallower vallies are repreſented by the Lighter Strokes, and the Leſſer Hills by the Leſſer Lights, even to the ſhorteſt and ſhalloweſt Vallies, or to the leaſt Eminence between them; whereby the exact Diſtinction, yet Syſtematical congruity of them all, are very obvious to the obſervant Eye.

Theſe Vallies on the *S.* and the *W.* where they reſpect the Marſhes, are but Short; but where they deſcend to the open Sea on the *N.* they are much Longer: and they are ſo diſpoſed as to divide the Country into two General Philoſophical parts, *viz.* the *Northern* and the *Southern*, whoſe Bounds are laid out by the main Ridge of the hills, which is call'd *Dunſtreet*, that is continued thro' the whole Iſland: But the Land is diſtinguiſhed into it's Leſſer parcels by it's particular Vallies, which I ſhall now deſcribe. Theſe are all Dry Vallies; There being No waters, that ariſe in any of them above one quarter of a mile from their Mouths.

I. Northern Vallies.

The Firſt of theſe, i. e. *of the* NORTHERN REGION, derives it's Origine imperceptibly from many Capillary Roots or Extremities that ariſe about *Manſton Green*; which turning downwards to the *N.* and forming very quickly one main Single Duct, which receives other Leſſer Lateral Ducts on each ſide, it falls off from the Hill *N. W.* in a pretty Strait and gentle deſcent by *Queeks*, (about ſix miles) into the eaſtern tail of the Marſhes by *Brooks-end* under Birchington.

Brooks-End.

II. *Margate.*

The Second is the Margate Valley. It is Compounded of two conſiderable Branches that end in the Harbour.

I.

The Firſt of theſe is Treble; being compoſed of the *Woodchurch*, the *Chalkſole*, and the *Naſh-court* Branches; which at their Originals upon the Hills ſpread themſelves the Compaſs of three miles between Woodchurch and Nutland.

The

Woodchurch. The Woodchurch Branch, which is Double, comes from the Laterals of the Firſt general valley, above *Cheſman*'s and *Poucies*, with which they gently Inoſculate; and after their Deſcent by Woodchurch and Vincent, unite into one Trunk and go thro' the Weſt-Marſh between the Glaſs-houſe and Margate into the Harbour.

2. The next, which is alſo Double, comes from *Manſton-Court* and *Sprating-ſtreet*, and deſcends; the firſt branch by Chalkſole, the other by Lydden, till they come into one at Dane Chappel; and this paſſes on into the Woodchurch-Branch at *Twenties.*

3. The Third is the *Salm'ſton*-Branch; This is a Single Valley, and comes from between Hains and Rumfield's Gap; and ſpreading the ſpace of about a mile at it's Original, it runs down by Naſh-Court and Salm'ſton into the *Firſt* at the Weſt-Marſh.

2. The Second Branch of this *Margate* Valley poſſeſſes at it's original, all the Space which is two miles and a quarter, between Northwood, and Sewell-hill; It has five Branches.

1. The Firſt begins at *Norwood* and Rumfield's Gap, and paſſing down between Updown and Sacket's Hill, goes on the Eaſt-ſide of Margate Church thro' the Town into the Bay, very near the Mouth of the firſt General Valley.

2. The Second ariſes at Gethers and Brompton about *Kitchin-hill*; the ſeveral Capillaries of which uniting at *Dane-Court* under St. Peter's-ſtreet, make a Branch that comes into the other between *Sacket's-hill* and *Drapers.*

The Third runs down from between St. *Peter*'s-ſtreet and Riding-ſtreet in ſeveral Capillaries that make two ſhort Ramifications; which joyn and go into the *Second* under Sacket's-Hill.

The

The Fourth and Fifth come from *Riding-ſtreet* and *Sewell-hill*, and enter the firſt between *Draper*'s and the end of Margate Town. 4, 5.

Theſe are the Principal vallies that divide the *Northern*, which is the Largeſt Region of the Iſland, from the Southern; and Subdivide it into all it's parts: whoſe Capillary extremities running *N. W.* or North one way (contrary to thoſe of the Oppoſite region, which run *S. W.* or *S.* the other way) Conſpire with them to form the Ridge from Sarr to Sewell-hill, which is the Actual General *Boundary* of them Both. But beſides theſe already deſcribed, there are alſo contained in this Northern Region, three other Leſſer ſetts, whereof two are *Intermediate* and one *Extream*, which fill up all Vacancies, and compleat the whole deſign of this Northern Region.

I. *Intermediate* Setts of Vallies.

The firſt Suit of theſeis made up of Six ſhort Vallies that occupy the Space of about two Miles and a half between St. *Nicholas*-Marſh and *Monkton*-mill. They all deſcend from the ridge of the Hill in collateral directions into the Marſhes, between *Chamber's-wall* and Brooks-end Valley. 1.

The ſecond is compoſed of eight or nine Vallies ſomewhat longer than the former, that take up all the Space, between the *Laterals* of the Brooks-end, and the Margate Valley. They are of various lengths; the longeſt of them are Three in the middle of 'em, that come from between *Queeks* and Woodchurch: They all deſcend to the Cliffs for the ſpace of three miles between the end of them under Birchington and their Opening at Margate Bay. 2.

The other, which is the *Extreme* ſet of Vallies, is a numerous Collection of about *twenty* ſhort ones, that Edge the Cliffs on each ſide of the Foreland. On the *Weſtern* ſide are *Five* that lye between Margate and *Fairneſs*, which is the outmoſt Northern Cape; and there are *Eight* more

II. *Extreme* Vallies.

between Fairneſs and *Eaſtneſs* at the Foreland, which is the moſt Eaſtern Promontory. Of thoſe on the *S.* of the Foreland *Two* are more Conſiderable than the Reſt, *viz.* at Broadſtow and Dumpton: Theſe parcel out the Space between the *Foreland* and the Large *Ramſgate* Valley, into two Intermediate Little Corners; which are fill'd up, each of them with three or four very ſlight Vallies. Theſe are all of them in themſelves ſo Inſignificant, that were it not proper to ſhow you, that Nature leaves no part of her Deſign *Unfiniſhed*, they would not deſerve our notice.

N. Foreland.

II. The SOUTHERN REGION.

As for the SOUTHERN Region; there is but little Occaſion now for my being ſo particular as to trace it's Vallies *Separately*. They all obſerve the ſame courſe of direction with one another from the Hill top down to the Marſhes adjoyning to Sandwich Bay.

I. *Dunſtreet.*

The Firſt *Three* between the Turn of the Point at Sarr and the Grove at Rooks are of no Note, and ſerve only to fill up the Space, and make the ridge of the under-hill between the Marſhes and the Eaſtern Vallies; but the other *Twelve* that poſſeſs all the Space of four miles between Monkton Church and the great Chalk Pit above; and from Rooks to the point of Land at Ebbs-Fleet below: Theſe are of Equal extent, and come down from Dunſtreet. They are ſo regularly diſpoſed in Collateral courſes, that one Glance of the Eye diſtinguiſhes them all.

II. The Bay.

As for the *Bay*; whoſe Vallies on this ſide between Ebbs-Fleet and Ramſgate Peer, going by theſe hills, extend themſelves for the Space of three miles; it has *Four*, pretty much of the ſame direction with the laſt Sett, but of a ſomewhat Larger extent.

1.

The Firſt deſcends by many Capillaries from the Hill at *Manſton*-Green into the Marſhes between Ebbs-Fleet and Cliffs-end.

The

The Second comes from the Hill, where the *Extremities* of the Brooks-end and Margate Vallies meet, at Hains and *Sprating*-ſtreet; and it falls down by little Cliffs-end, to the Edge of the Cliffs; but it does not cut through them down into the Flats or Sands of the Bay. 2.

The Third comes from *Hains* down by Nethercourt, *E.* of the Beacon-hill, unto the Cliffs-edge alſo at Pegwell. Theſe three are Single Vallies. 3.

The Fourth, and moſt conſiderable of all, is a Compound Valley of two miles in length, and in ſome places a mile and a half wide; it comes from the Hill at the Extremity of the *Naſh*-Court-Branch of the Margate Valley, between Hains and Weſtwood; and runs down between Newlands and White-Hall through Ramſgate Town into the great Opening of the Cliffs at the Pier of the Harbour. 4.

Thus have I given you a view of the Philoſophical make and *Conſtruction* of this curious Iſland; in which I have been much more *Particular* than I intend to be in the ſeveral Diviſions of our Continent; as I think, by having been ſo Minute and diſtinct in my Deſcription of this firſt part of my Work, I have already præpared my Reader for his more eaſy apprehending the Scheme of the main Chart. I have therefore only farther to obſerve here; that tho' the Propoſals for my Subſcription *oblige* me to no more than my ſixteenth-mile circle at moſt, which juſt includes Margate and Ramſgate: yet I could by no means leave any part of this Inſtructive Iſland *unfiniſhed*; eſpecially ſo Important a part of it, as is all that *Space* of four miles acroſs, and three deep, that lies between the Exterior Capillaries of the Great Valley before deſcribed within my proper Circle, and the Sea. And indeed I am pleaſed that I could ſo compleatly finiſh the whole deſign of this Iſland: and this my frequent calls of Buſineſs into all it's parts, gave me greater opportunities

tunities of doing, than I ſhould have had in any other part of the Country at the ſame Diſtance from my Center.

THE CONTINENT. Thus much for our Two Iſlands. I ſhall now paſs over into the CONTINENT; whoſe General Diviſion into it's Regions I ſhall firſt give you, and then it's Subdiviſions into it's Diſtricts or Parts.

Diviſion. The whole Country is Philoſophically divided by a great Ledge of Hills into NORTH and SOUTH *Eaſt-Kent*. The Former is all that Tract, that is contained between the Sea on the *N.* and the Top of the Down-Hills on the *S.*: and the Latter, between thoſe Hills on the *N.* and the Oppoſite Sea on the *S.* They are by their Proper Boundaries ſubdivided as in the following Scheme.

EAST-KENT is
- North is
  - Weſtern, which contains the Convalleys of
    - *Sittingbourn*, belonging to
      - *Milton* and *Murſton*,
      - *Tong* and *Teynham*,
      - *Ludenham* and *Oor*.
    - *Faverſham*,
    - *Sea-Salter*,
    - *Whitſtable*.
  - Eaſtern, which contains the
    - *Hern-Vale*,
    - *Stour-Dale*.
    - *E. Kent* Proper, which is
      - *Lower*,
      - *Middle*,
      - *Up-hill*.
- South, which conſiſts of the
  - *Aſhford Vale*,
  - *Folkſton Vale*,
  - *Weald of Kent*,
  - *Romney Marſh*.

I. North-Eaſt Kent. To begin then with NORTH EAST Kent. This is all that Tract that is included between the Sea on the *N.* and the Top of the Down-Hills on the *S.* I ſhall now more particularly ſet out it's Bounds.

As

As for the DOWN HILLS, the Common Boundary of the *N.* and *S.* Countries; They are of a long Ledge of Hills that are extended acroſs the Chart nearly *E.* and *W.* They are the *Higheſt* hills of the whole country. They are all *Chalk*; and indeed are no other than the very Cliffs of the Sea ſhore, that ſet off inland about five Miles from *Dovor* and two from *Folkſton* under Caldham; and ſtretch themſelves all along above the *Folkſton* and *Aſhford* Vales by Newington, Brabourn, Wye, (where they make a great Opening for the Paſſage of the River Stour) Eaſtwell, Charing and Lenham: and from thence they run quite out of my Bounds, thro' Surry into Hampſhire, as I have been inform'd. Theſe hills are it's Southern Boundary. The Northern or Maritime is Double; it is made partly by the *Swale* on it's Weſtern Side; which is an Arm of the Sea that extends itſelf betwixt Shepey and our Continent from Chickney-point beyond Milton and Iwade as far as to Sea Salter or Whitſtable, a length of about twelve Miles; and partly by the *Open Sea* on it's Eaſtern Side as far as to Reculver, which is about ten miles more: and here our Continent ends in the Exterior part of the *Portus Sandvicenſis*. From this place, if you *include* the Iſle of *Thanet* as part of this Region, tho' not of the Continent; the ſhore ſtretches itſelf out to Fairneſs, which is it's outermoſt Northern Cape; and then turning towards the *S. E.* it forms it's Eaſtern Boundary at the *N.* Foreland, which is about eleven miles more. From this it's moſt *Eaſtern* Head-land or Promontory, the Coaſt goes round on the *S.* to Ramſgate, and there beginning to form the *Bay*, which is about a mile and a half deep and about ſeven wide; it goes on by Deal (about fifteen miles more) to the *S.* Foreland: Hence, turning to the *S. W.* it proceeds about eight miles farther to Caldham; where the Cliffs run inland, as before deſcribed, and ſet off the Down-hills for

Down-hills, the common Boundary.

The *Swale.*

the *S.* Boundary. But if you leave Thanet *out* of the Northern and Eaſtern boundary, as *not* being of the Continent; then reſume the Courſe at Reculver; croſs over the Portus Exterior between three and four miles to Stourmouth; from thence go by the Inner Edge of the Interior Portus to Richborough; then paſs on by Deal Caſtle, and from thence to the Down-hills as before directed. This is the General boundary of *N. E.* Kent. It's particular Diſtricts are as follow.

It's Diviſion. N. Eaſt Kent may be conſider'd under the Diviſion of CITERIOR and ULTERIOR; the Citerior part is all that Country that has the *Swale* or *Arm* of the Sea for it's Northern Verge, and ranges under the Extent of the Chart to the *W.* the Down-hills *S.* and the Boughton-hills to the Eaſt.

Boughton Hills. The Down-hills, which diſterminate this Region from the Aſhford Vale, turn Northward at Eaſtwell Park, and deſcending gently by Modalſh above Godmerſham, Shottington, Boſſenden, and Rakes-hill, to the Swale at Whitſtable, form the Ledge of the *Boughton*-hills, which diſtinguiſh this Region on the *E.* from the Stour-Dale and the Hern-Vale. Theſe Ridges are both expreſſed by the *ſtrong Lines of light*, which paſs thro' their whole Courſe, and from both theſe hills all the Vallies of this Country ariſe.

I. CITERIOR Region. The CITERIOR Diviſion of *N. E.* Kent, to give it it's whole Extent, is all that Country that is girt in between the Hills about Newington *W.* and the Ledge of the Boughton-Hill *E.* which make it one intire Diſtrict. It's true Weſtern bounds indeed are out of my Chart, except a little part of them that comes down by *Cullum*-Hill to the low point of Land in the Marſhes at *Kings-Ferry*. It is divided properly 's CONVALLIES. into two CONVALLEYS, *viz.* the *Sittingbourn* and the *Faverſham*, by the Ridge of the Hill that falls down from Doddington to Oor at Hearty-Ferry. They have each of them

their

their Suits of Vallies that appertain to Diſtinct *Marſhes*, as to their common Centers or Sinuſes, in this Order.

Sittingbourn Convalley has Marſhes that appertain to
- *Milton* and *Murſton*,
- *Tong* and *Teynham*,
- *Teynham* and *Oor-Ferry*.

Faverſham to ——
- *Oor-Ferry* and *Grav'ny*,
- *Grav'ny* and *Sea-Salter*,
- *Sea-Salter* and *Whitſtable*.

And here I deſire it may be remember'd once for all; that the proper *Origine* of all the Vallies are *Above* at their Reſpective hills; their *Courſe* downwards into a common *Duct*; and their *Inſertion*, or Mouth of this Duct is *Below* at the Marſhes, the Meadows, or the Sea ſhore: Of theſe ſome are *Water*-Vallies, that carry the Rills from their Springs into the Brooks and Rivers; and others are quite *Dry*, being deſtin'd to the paſſage and purification of the *Air* only. Some are ſimple, and of but a ſhort Courſe; others are much Compounded, and run a great length. The former are readily enough comprehended; and, (as I have already done in the Iſle of Thanet,) I ſhall deſcribe them in the natural way by Collecting their Capillaries and Lateralls into their common Ducts and Trunks: but the Others, particularly thoſe of this Region, that I am now ready to travel over, which are very long and Complex, I apprehend they will be better deſcribed and underſtood by the method of Diſtribution; wherefore I Begin with theſe at their Mouths in the Marſhes, and dividing them, as I aſcend, into their ſeveral Ramifications, and leſſer Diſtributions, I Follow them up to their Origine at the Hills. Both theſe Methods I uſe freely in different Places as I think beſt ſuits the nature of any Group or particular Valley I am deſcribing. If I follow the Order of *Collection*, I deſcend as the Vallies naturally do from the hills to the common Sinus; if of *Diſtri-*

bution

bution, (the Eaſieſt way, and what is moſt Uſeful in deſcribing the Veſſels of the animal Œconomy) I then take a contrary Courſe, and attend them from their Sinus up to the hills. By this hint I intend to prevent any notion of Inaccuracy or Confuſion that may otherwiſe perhaps ariſe in the promiſcuous Application of theſe Terms.

I. *Sittingbourn* Convalley.

The Firſt or *Sittingbourn* Convalley is all that Country that is ſhut in between the Newington Hills above Bobbing and Key-ſtreet on the *W.* and the hill that bounds the Great Newnham and Doddington Vallies on the *E.* The Firſt bounds are a little beyond my ſixteen-mile Circle; but the line of *Light* that riſes from Oor, and goes on by Ruſhit, Doddington, and Madams-court to the Down-hills above Lenham, expreſſes the Ridge of the Latter: It has Three Setts or Groups of Vallies deſcending into three ſeveral Marſhes.

1. *Mil'ton* Marſh and Vallies.

The Firſt is the Sittingbourn or Mil'ton Marſh. This is Incloſed between Kemſley Downs, Mil'ton, Sittingbourn, Murſton and Emly-Ferry; the Particular Vallies of all which are eaſily traced from their Mouths at the bottom of the Uplands at the Edge of the Marſh, up to Bobbing, Borden, Tonſtall, Bredgar and Piſtock; Golden-Wood, Hyſted, and Broadoak Foreſtall; in their Aſcent to the Down-Hills above Haretſham and Hollingbourn. And theſe are all diſtinguiſhed from one another by the Several lines of the *Greater* and *Leſſer* lights, which expreſs the Higher or Lower ridges of the Hills that divide them from one another: And this is the Method of my Delineation all over the Chart; which, if you obſerve, you will be at no loſs to underſtand both the *Courſe* and the *Diſtinction* of every Suit and every particular Valley.

2. *Tong.*

The Second is the *Tong* Marſh, ſurrounded by Emly-Ferry, Tong, Teynham and Coniers-Key; whoſe Vallies aſcend

aſcend partly by Tong and Bapchild, to Milſted, Wormſhill, Madams-court and Kimbull-hill; and partly by Frognall to Woodſtreet and Kingsdown, and thence both of them up to the Ridge-hill of the Doddington and Newnham Vallies.

The Third is the Ludenham Marſh encloſed within Coniers-Key, Teynham, Stone, Ludenham, Blacketts and Oor-Ferry. The whole Group is compoſed of ſeveral Setts; but the only Conſiderable one, that extends itſelf far into the country, is the Teynham Valley, which leaving the Marſhes by the Ozier, a little above the Church, aſcends between Greenſtreet and Knowds to Bumpit: here being divided, and at *Linxſted* Park again ſubdivided into many Ramifications, it mounts by Kingſdown and *Lodge* to the Ridge of the hill of the Doddington and Newnham Vallies at Rade-Wood, Doddington, *Sharſted* and Loiterton. From the ſame place is ſent off another Valley by Daſon-ſtreet and Norton-court, to Loiterton, Ruſhit and Provender, and up to the Ridge of the ſame Hill, here belonging to the Newnham Valley. As for the *Reſt* of the Vallies, that are Members of this Group that lye more Eaſtward; They help to form the Hill of the Great Newnham Valley; which bounds this from the Faverſham Diviſion, all the way from Provender, quite down by Ludenham into the Marſhes under Blackett's and Oor. 2. *Ludenham.*

The *Waters* of this Country are but very few: here are no Rivers, nor Brooks: the Vallies are all Dry; for none of it's Springs ariſe above *half a Mile* beyond the Edge of the Marſhes. Two of theſe however are *Navigable*, almoſt up to their Springs, by ſmall Craft, which are of great Conſequence to the Trade of this whole Country: One is the *Creek* that comes from over againſt Emly-hill up to Milton and Sittingbourn: the other by Fowley Iſland to Coniers-Key and Frognall. The Vallies of this Diviſion, which *The Waters.* *Creeks.*

are long and deep, do all of them, as they do every where
Inoſculation. elſe, inſenſibly Inoſculate with one another by their Capillary Extremities: but there are none, or at leaſt but very few, which are Openly and very viſibly let into one another; at leaſt not ſo conſpicuouſly Incorporated by whole Groups for a conſiderable extent together; which is Remarkably done in various parts of the other Regions, as ſhall be Noted in their proper places.

II. FEVERSHAM Marſhes. The Second General Diviſion is the FEVERSHAM Convalley. This is contain'd betwixt the Ridge-hill of the great Newnham and Doddington Vallies on the *W.* and the Ridge of the Boughton-hills on the *E.* both before deſcribed. To it pertain *Three*, *viz.* the Feverſham, Sea-Salter and Whitſtable Marſhes. The *Feverſham* Marſh, which lies betwixt Oor and Grav'ny, has two principal Vallies, that run out at length and traverſe a great Tract of land; and beſides theſe, it has ſome others of a Shorter courſe and of leſs ſignification.

1. *Faverſham* Marſh.

1. *Newnham* Valley. The *Oor* branch goes out of the Marſhes at the Mill, and thence paſſing between Judd's houſe and Ruſhit to *Newnham*; it branches out into *Three* large and deep Vallies; the Exterior of which runs off Slanting under Doddington, by Sindall's bottom and *Ringſted* up to the Down-hills between Lenham and Haretſham. The Subdiviſions of it's principal Branches which are diſperſed from Newnham and Doddington over all the Country, between the Ridge of the Hill at Madams-court and Water-ditch, (a ſpace of full four miles upon the line,) are not only numerous, but very conſiderable: The Deepeſt of all which, and indeed of the whole Country, is that which goes off from Doddington-ſtreet under the *E.* ſide of Whichlin-Green up to the Hills above Lenham.

2. *Oſpringe* Valley. The Second is the *Oſpringe* Valley, that leaves the Marſhes at the Powder-mill between Feverſham and Davington, and from

from thence proceeds to Oſpringe and Whitehill. Here this great Valley makes it's Firſt Exit: but it is not properly a Branch, only a very long and large *Laterall* Offsett, that does not run, like the reſt, the whole courſe up to the Hills; but after paſſing Shelvich Church with it's Leſſer, and Wilgate-Green with it's Greater duct, it ſhuts out Shelvich Lees and the Country between that and the Marſhes below, from it's Diſtrict, by a ſtrong Inoſculation of it's Lateralls, which it makes with thoſe of the Grav'ny valley, and then terminates upon the Ridge of it's hill.

After the ſetting off of this great Laterall, the main *Trunk* of the valley proceeding ſcarce half a mile farther under Kenaway, has a Grand Bifurcation. The *Weſtern* branch of which goes by Scooks, under Throwleigh Park, and there makes a notable Common Sinus, by the Concentration of ſeveral both Ramous and Lateral ducts on each ſide. Of the Latter the Principal ones head up Eaſterly to *Bell*'s and *Clare*'s Foreſtalls; but the Former are Three in number, *viz.* The *Interior*, which marching from under Arnold's to the bottom between *Otterden* and *Hall-place*, ſends up it's Diviſions to the top of the Down-hills between Water-ditch and Stone-ſtyle. The *Middle*, which paſſes by Sta'sfield-green up cloſe to the other at the *Bowl*; and the *Exterior*, which is divided into two very Compound branches and mounts under Sta'sfield Church up to the ſame hills; with One of it's Segments by the Parſonage to the Lime-Kilns and Toll above Charing and *Pett*; and with the Other, all thro' Long-beech-Wood, extending it's Capillaries from Stackwood-head to the Spitt-gate. 1. 1. 2. 3.

The Second main or *Eaſtern* Branch is Detach'd ſingle from Kenaway, and advances between Throwleigh Church and Lev'nham till it comes to Shortwood. Here again it is divided into Two great vallies, that go on by Snode-ſtreet 2.

to

to the Spitt-gate of Long-beech-wood and Pattock. So that theſe two main Branches from Kenaway, are, next to the great *Newnham* one, the moſt Compounded of all the vallies: they are ſo often ſplit into freſh Portions and Segments, and after very great Elongations are ſo far expanded at their Originals, that they poſſeſs all the Summit of the hill for the ſpace of four miles, from Water-ditch to Pattock: and at this remarkable place are *Inoſculated* in a very cloſe manner by all it's Exterior Capillaries, with the Extremities of the great Eaſtwell Valley of the Aſhford Vale.

Inoſculation.

The *Remainder* of this Diviſion which I juſt now left behind me between Shelvich Lees and the Marſhes, are a pretty *Diſtrict* of about four miles long, and two wide, which comprehends all the ſpace between the Faverſham, the Naſh and the Shelvich vallies. Theſe receive their Complement from the *Preſton*, the *Ewell* and the *Good'neſton* vallies; which, with ſome intermediate ones of Leſſer note, very regularly Engrave it's whole ſurface, with five or ſix ſyſtems of gentle vallies, of which the Firſt is by much the longeſt, and moſt divided. They all form the Ridge of the Faverſham or Oſpringe valley on the *W.* and the Grav'ny on the *E.* and come down into the great Faverſham Marſh between the Standard or Keys on the Creek and Good'nſton. What remains of the Lower parts of the hill that belongs to theſe Marſhes, between Good'nſton and Grav'ny, is furniſhed with ſeveral very ſmall Collaterall Offsetts, which are always employ'd in this minute work of forming the Tongues or Low points of Land that diſtinguiſh the Mouths of any two vallies from one another: but theſe need no farther mention.

Sea-Salter.

The next is the *Sea-Salter* Marſh. This is all that Large Level that is contained between the tongue of land below Grav'ny and the point below Sea-Salter Church. It has but one Conſiderable Valley; and it is that which goes out of the

the Marſhes under Grav'ny at *Denham*-hill to Naſh Park: from hence it proceeds under *Lees-Court* to Bowing-Gate, and throws off Three branches that ſpread themſelves on the top of the Down-hill about Eaſtwell Park and Kings-Wood above *Wye*. And on each ſide of the Park it makes a Grand *Inoſculation* of the whole Groups of both it's Weſtern and Eaſtern capillaries with the Extremities of the Stour Vale; as ſhall be more particularly hereafter deſcribed. The *Reſt* of the vallies of this Feverſham Diviſion, coming from the *N.* of Moldaſh, which are *twelve* or *thirteen* in Number, tho' they are very conſiderable Productions, yet they are all but *Lateralls*; they lye in diſtinct ſetts, and in a regular ſucceſſion deſcend from the Ridge of the *Boughton* Ledge of hills. They ſet off from the body of the main Valley; and Four or Five of them go out of the Marſh between Denham-hill and the Eaſtern Point of the Level.

Inoſculation.

The Fourth and Laſt is a very ſhort Compound valley, that proceeds from the *Whitſtable* Marſh, which lies between the point of Sea-Salter and the Copperas-houſes at Tankerton, to the lower part of the Ledge of Boughton-hill on the *W.* and of Swakely Valley on the *E.* The Ridge at Tankerton above this Level is the *Beginning* of the *Boughton* ledge before deſcribed, which is the middle Boundary of the Two General Regions of *N.* Eaſt Kent.

4. *Whitſtable.*

Thus have I finiſhed the Citerior Diviſion of Eaſt Kent, that is waſh'd by the Swale. I come now to the *Ulterior* that looks to the *Open Sea*, and firſt of

THE HERN-VALE.

II. ULTERIOR REGION.

This is all that *Maritime* Tract of Land which regards on the *N.* the Open Sea; from the *Copperas-houſes* above Whitſtable to *Reculver*. It is a High ſhore about ten Miles in length. On it's Weſtern ſide it is ſix miles wide; but thence as it extends

I. HERN VALE.

tends itſelf *N. E.* towards Hern-bay, it gradually diminiſhes to two Miles, and ſo on to nothing, or to a point at the *Reculvers*. I call it a *Vale*, becauſe it is an entire parcel of the Country, that is ſerved all over it with it's own Waters, independent on either the Waters of the *Nethergong* or the *Stour*; and by the name of it's principal or rather it's only *Village*, I denominate the Vale. It is bounded on the *N.* by the Sea; on the *W.* by the Northern part of the Boughton Hills, as far as to Boſſenden; on the *S.* and *S. E.* by the Ridge Hill of the Stour-Dale, going by Boſſenden, Blean-Common, Wild-Court, Child's Foreſtall and Belting to Reculver. It conſiſts of Five Groups of Vallies, which traverſe the country from the Hills to the Sea.

It's Vallies.

1. The Firſt, which is the only very conſiderable one, is that at *Swakely* or Swalecliff the *Mouth* of the Swale; which is properly formed between this place and the Lands-end of Shepey. This Valley has *Two* large branches; the Firſt goes out of a ſmall Marſh by the Church, and after having ſent off a branch between Rayham and Broad-Street to Rake's-Hill above Sea-Salter, (which is a part of the Boughton-Hills;) it proceeds with it's main body between Rayham and Clows, thro' Dane-Stroud, by two or three branches, up to Boughton-hill at *Boſſenden*; ſending off it's Laterall vallies on each ſide, for the Formation of the Ridges of both the Stour-dale and the Boughton-hills. It's whole Courſe is ſix miles upon the line. The Other Branch leaves the ſame Marſh Eaſtward, and by Rotten-Green, goes up to the Ridge of the Stour-dale at *Timber-Hill*; the Vale being here but between two and three miles over.

2. The Second Group comes out of the Leſſer marſh between Studhill and Hampton; and in two ſmall branches diſperſes itſelf about a Mile and a half wide, and two Miles long, up to the Ridge of the ſame hill about *Blean-Gate*.

The

The Third, a little ſhorter, than the laſt, belongs to a little Marſh at Hern Bay, and takes up much the ſame extent in width: it is collected from the Ridge of the ſame hill about *Child*'s-Foreſtall, a little above the Village of Hern. 3.

The Fourth is a little Vale, ſtill ſhorter, but about a mile long; it begins at the ſame ridge at Blackſole, and ends upon the Cliffs: it is a dry Valley. 4.

The Fifth and Laſt comes into a little Marſh, ſomething more Eaſterly, at the *Old Harbour*; it deſcends about a Mile and a half from the ſame Ridge at *Belting*; but ſo Obliquely, that at it's Mouth it is not above half a mile from the hill; which it ſhapes off gradually to a Point at the Reculvers, above the *North mouth* of *Portus Sandvicenſis*, which is the Northern boundary of this Vale and of the Continent. 5.

OF THE STOUR DALE.

I come now to the *Main Central Vale*, the Principal Group or Compoſition of Vallies; the *Maſter-Vale* of the whole Country; to which all others manifeſtly conform their Bearings and Conſtructions. And This I call the *Stour-Dale*, becauſe it is the Seat of the River *Stour*; which, tho' not great, is the only Water of all this Country that is of Conſequence enough to be properly called a *River*. III. Stour Dale.

The *Extent* of the Stour-Dale, whoſe Courſe is *N. W.* is in length very great: for from Reculver on the *N.* and Stourmouth on the *N. E.* to Wye on the *S. W.* it is about nineteen miles upon the line. In *Width* it is very *various*. At the North or *Yenlade* or North mouth acroſs from Reculver to *Stourmouth*, it is but a little above Three miles; from Boughton-Hill acroſs to the Hill above Bridge at Renvill, (in the middle ſpace of which the River runs) it is about Seven. But about the middle of it's Courſe, from *Old-Wive's-Lees* or Shottington in the It's Extent. Various.

the *W.* it is ſo *Different*, that it is Fifteen, Eleven and a half; Six and a half; or Five; according as you take it, either in it's Utmoſt, it's Middle, or in it's Leaſt extent, *i. e.* either as far as Any of it's vallies receive any Branches and Capillaries: which is at Wickham-Buſhes above *Lydden-Hill*; or ſo far only as the Great and Little River vallies are concerned, which is at the Ridge of the Hill *E.* above the *Barham* Nailbourn;---or as you conſider it in a more limited ſenſe for what belongs only to the *main* River; which in it's greater latitude is terminated at the Chequer at *Stone-Street*; and in it's leſſer or Narroweſt of all, is concluded at the Ridge of the Hill between the *Bockholt*-Woods, and the *Nailbourn* valley; for at this place the width only of the *Immediate* or Proper valley of the River Stour is concern'd; and it is here but about Five miles over as aboveſaid: But all theſe will be better underſtood, when it's Particular boundaries ſhall be more fully deſcribed.

Boundaries. The General *Boundaries* of this Dale are; on the *N. W.* the Ridge of the Hill that ſeparates it from the Hern-Vale, all along from Reculver to Boſſenden above Boughton, as before deſcribed; and from thence it is terminated on the *W.* by the Boughton Hills; whoſe Ledge is farther Extended to the *S.* by Shottington and Moldaſh, quite up to Eaſtwell-Park, as before alſo Deſcribed. It's Eaſtern Limits ſet off, firſt on the *N.* from Stour-mouth to Wingham; and thence throws out firſt, it's *Exterior* Branch as a *Proceſs* or Elbow athwart the country Eaſtward up to Wod'nsborough; but from Wingham, the *Interior* keeps on its *N. W.* Courſe by Add'ſham Downs, *E.* above the Stream of the Little Stour to *Bridge-Hill.* There it receives another Branch or *Proceſs* from Barham and Lydden on the *E.* above which the Ridge goes on long-ways over Barham *Downs*; and there, ſending off it's Extreme, Dry Branch by Broom to *Lydden*-hills,

it

it turns ſhort to the *S.* and goes by Breach Downs all along the Ridge of the High Hills above Elham and Liminge up to the Down Hills at *Tatter-Lees*. But to begin at the Mouth of the Dale.

The whole *Mouth* of this Dale, which opens itſelf between *Reculver* and *Stour-mouth*, contains indeed ſome Other Water-Vallies beſides thoſe of the Stour, which are Independent on it. Of theſe ſome are of no note; but one of them call'd the Nethergong, which goes thro' this Vale into the Sea, is ſomething Conſiderable; but as theſe all of them are contained within the Elevation of the ſame hill, that Separates this Country from the Hern Vale, I make them all appertain to this Stour-Dale. As for the *Southern* bounds of the Stour-Dale, which is Girt in between Eaſtwell Park and the Wye Downs at it's Original, and thence proceeds by the Courſe of the Down-hills to Tatter-Lees, it muſt be remarked, that there is a great Deep *Chaſm* or opening between the Park and Cold Harbour, on the *W.* and the *E.* of Wye, through which the River paſſes out of the Aſhford Vale. And here it is that the main Centrall Valley of the whole Group *Ends*, unleſs you would reckon the Aſhford Vale as a part of, or rather an Appendix to it, of which I ſhall ſay more anon. *It's Extent.*

To begin then with the Particular Diviſions of this Region.

The *Reculver* Diviſion is a ſmall parcel of land, on the edge of the marſhes, about three miles wide from Reculver to Chiſtlet; and from Reculver, by the ridge of the Hill that bounds it from the Hern Vale, to Hern Windwill, it is about four Long. This is properly ſpeaking, not a part of the Stour-dale, but of the *Portus Sandvicenſis*; and may if you pleaſe be conſidered as a Diſtrict by itſelf, contain'd as aboveſaid within the ſame hill. It has *Five* or *Six* Vallies *Reculver.*

that carry ſmall ſingle Waters of a very ſhort Courſe; the Largeſt of which by much is that which comes about three miles down from *Hau* under Ridgeway into Chiſtlet Marſhes at Boykin-gate: from whence turning under the Weſtern Edge of the Marſh, it receives all the Reſt in it's Courſe of about two miles and a half more, and ſinks into the Sea under Reculver thro' the Sluice.

II. STOUR DALE. A Group of three *Grand* Vallies.

But between this place, in the *S. W.* Margin of the Marſhes, and Stour-mouth, begins the True and Grand Diviſion of the STOUR-DALE, by an Auguſt *Group* of *Three* Large Vallies which carry three Different Waters, *viz.* the *Nethergong*, the *Great* Stour, and the *Little* River or *Bourn*.

1. *Nethergong.*

The Firſt of theſe, the *Nethergong*, is a large Compound ſtream, that Drains all the great *North*, and ſome part of the *South Blean* Woods. It is in length from Chiſtlet Marſh, all thro' it's principal Vallies up to Boughton-hill, between eleven and twelve miles upon the line. It branches out between Hode Church and the Tile-Kiln Common, to the width of about three miles northerly; and this is it's wideſt part; but after that it goes on in a Single duct, with ſhort Lateralls on each ſide, up to the Boughton Hills: all the way forming the Ledge of the Hill that parts it's Vallies from thoſe of the Hern Vale and the Feverſham Diviſion. But on the *S.* it has no branches, only many ſhort Laterals, perhaps half a Mile long, that make the Ridge, which diſtinguiſhes this from the Centrall Valley of the Stour; beginning from the Low point of land at Sarr-wall *end*; and thence Aſcending by Up-ſtreet, Weſt-beer-butts, Cold Harbour, Hode, Hockety-hill, and ſo under *Boſſenden* up to Boughton hill above *Dunkirk* in a Collateral courſe with the Channell of the Stour.

2. The *Stour's Proceſſes* of the Stour-Dale.

Now the Stour-Dale, if you take it in it's whole extent, makes a Region of a very Irregular figure Eaſtward, becauſe two branches of it's Leſſer River make a croſs *Excurſion* in-

to

to the Country; one at *Wingham*, the other under *Barham* Down; but if you take the Main Centrall Vale in which the Stour runs with it's Immediate apparatus without these Elongations or Processes for the *Proper* Stour-dale, it is of a much less Extent in it's width, and of a more Regular form. In the Antient State of the country, the *Stour* came into the Sea or *Portus Sandvicensis*, some-where betwixt Chistlet and Stour-mouth; and it was separated on one side from the Nethergong; and on the other from the Little-Stour by the Two *low points* of land that lye under Up-street and Grove, already mention'd. So that all that is contained between the Ridges of the two Hills that come from these two points, quite thro' their Progress up to their main Hills, is the *Proper* Stour-Dale. On the *N. W.* and the *N.* these Hills have been already described, *viz.* from Chistlet up to the Boughton hills, as it's boundaries from the Nethergong; and from the Boughton hills to Eastwell-Park as it's boundary from the Feversham Division of the Citerior Region of the Country; so that on the West side of the Stour, I have now nothing more to do, than to take notice of two or three Remarkable Anastomoses or INOSCULATIONS: One is in the *Reculver* Division, another in the Stour-Dale at *Shottington*, and the last and Greatest of all is that of the *whole* Dale with the *Ashford* Vale.

Extent.

It must be observed, that it is the method of Nature to *Inosculate* all it's Capillary or Extreme vessels by Intermixing or Indenting them very artificially with one another every where at their rise on the Hills; insomuch that at a little distance from their originals, without very close and repeated Observations you can scarce tell which belongs to which; and upon the very Spot it is so *Insensibly* done, that you can't perceive where the several Capillaries begin and depart from one another; for from the Greater Ledges of the hills

Inosculations their Nature.

hills that divide the Regions from one another, they fall off on one side; and from the leſſer or intermediate Ridges which diſtinguiſh their Diviſions, they recede on both ſides, ſo imperceptibly, that it looks all a perfect *Plain*. And This is an Artifice, that tho' I have a thorough notion of it, yet I cannot Expreſs it in the Chart any thing near to Nature. But beſides this *Univerſal* Inſenſible Inoſculation of the extreme capillaries; There are in many places of the Country very remarkable Inoſculations of *whole Groups* of vallies into one another, ſome leſs, ſome greater, ſome very Grand; whereby all the Regions of the whole country are deeply laid into one another, and Communicate their *Atmoſpheres* from Sea to Sea. This might be the Subject of a very curious Diſcourſe, and make a conſiderable part of the *Natural Hiſtory* of this Country, according to my Plan. But leaving all Philoſophical enquiries, into the manner of the *Refinement* and *Diſtribution* of the Air all over this our Surface; I muſt confine myſelf, as briefly as poſſible, to the Deſcription of it's *Apparatus* only.

1. Of *Hern* and *Hau*.

The Firſt Inoſculation then is of the Reculver Diviſion with the Hern Vale, by one of each of their Branches running into one another, not only inſenſibly by their Capillary extremities, but by their two whole Groups uniting at Hern and *Hau*; where they leave a great *Concavity* or Hollow between the Windmill and Child's-Foreſtall on each ſide of Hern-Street.

5. *Shottington*.

The Second is a much Larger at *Shottington* in the Stour Dale. Here a large *Group* from Chilham is Inoſculated deep; one Suit on each ſide of *Old-Wive's-Lees*, with three or four branches of the Boughton-Vallies, that go down from thence into their common duct by *Lees-Court*: which, beſides it's Natural uſe, has a very pretty Effect, as it leaves all the ſpace of about two miles between the Boughton hills

above

above Sham'sford and Shottington Mill, a great deal *lower* than the General hills; yet *elevated* enough at the top of the Lees, to ſhow the Summit of a pleaſant Hill crown'd with a handſome *Grove* of Beech Trees, that preſents itſelf agreeably to your view for many miles, on each ſide of the Boughton-hills, where-ever you are.

Sham'sford.

The Third, which is Oppoſite to this on the other ſide of the River, is of the *Sham'sford* Valley, that comes under *Swerdling*-down into the Meadows by the Bridge; whoſe Extremities ariſing between Nackington Church and the Chequer at Stone-ſtreet, thro' the ſpace of about two miles, are very *Senſibly* Inoſculated with the great Interior Valley of Bridge-ſtreet, all about Lower Hard'ſs; and more *Inſenſibly*, with a Branch of the Canterbury collection which goes off by Morton into the Meadows at Wincheap.

CHASM at Wye.

The Fourth and Laſt Inoſculation is that Grand CHASM or Opening for the Paſſage of the River Stour; where the Vallies of the Aſhford Vale and the Stour-dale, are laid ſo cloſe and deep into one another, between the high hills of Eaſtwell Park and Wye Downs, as to appear to Common obſervation but One and the ſame Country. But as the ſtate of the place more nicely examin'd will ſhow that this Great Hollow has at *Wye* Two *Different* Setts of Vallies; that Thoſe on the *S. only* are *Water*-vallies, which contribute their Streams to the Formation of the Common Bed of the River in the Aſhford Vale, in which it is compleatly Generated or *Form'd*; that by what time the River comes to *Wye*, it is thence-forward little more than one main Channel for it's Conveyance to the Sea; that on the *N.* the vallies are all *Dry*, and run in another Direction from the Southern ones; that this great Chaſm is here Interſected by a very gentle *Riſe* or Elevation of the ridge of a Low hill that goes athwart from Boughton-Ayloph to the Hill above Cold Harbour; and that from

Diſtinction of the *Stour-dale* and *Aſhford-vale.*

This the Vallies of each Region inſenſibly deſcend from one another and form it's Ridge; you will then be at no loſs here to perceive both the *Grand* Incorporation of the two *whole* Regions of the Stour-dale and the Aſhford-vale; and their particular or more Inſenſible Inoſculations alſo at Wye: for you will eaſily be ſatisfied that the whole Apparatus of them both is ſo Independent on one another, that in true Philoſophy they muſt needs be deem'd *Diſtinct* Regions.

So much for the Northern and Weſtern boundaries of the Centrall vale of the River Stour; we muſt return for it's Southern and Eaſtern Limits to the Marſhes under *Grove*.

Eaſtern Bounds. The Ridge of the Hill, which is made by the Lateralls of the Great and the Little Stour, runs from the Low point of land at this place along by Littlebourn Church to Renvill above Bridge; and ſo far it bounds the two Rivers: and here it is that the Little-Stour makes an Elbow or *Proceſs* inwards to the *E.* thro' the Nailbourn-Valley here-after to be deſcribed. But the main Ridge proceeding from Renvill to the *South*, theſe bounds are *continued* by Upper Hard'ſs, and Stelling-minis to the Down-hills beyond Limridge Green: and here is another remarkable *Inoſculation* of the end of this Valley with the Stouting branch of the Aſhford-Vale. Theſe are the Eaſtern limits of, what may properly in the ſtricteſt Senſe be called the Stour-dale or the *Centrall* valley of the whole Dale, *i. e.* of all the Vallies that any way concern the Stour; and theſe run the whole length of the Dale. As to it's width, This Dale at it's Mouth in the Marſhes is very *Narrow*, not much above one mile over; but the farther it goes to the *S.* the wider it extends itſelf; for, after throwing off one ſingle ſtrait long Valley which carries a little Water down from Fiſh-pool-bottom into Stodmarſh Marſhes, (which comes thither ſtrait from it's Inoſculation with the Exterior Branch of the *Swerdling*, and the Interior of the

Bridge

Bridge-Vallies, between Elmſted and Stone-ſtreet;) the River trending ſtill to the *S. W.* dilates itſelf into a large Sinus that contains Three Grand *Groups*, which may be call'd the *Canterbury*, the *Swerdling*, and the *Wye* Convallies. The Firſt of theſe is what lies on the *N.* and is contain'd between Stodmarſh, Mote, Nackington, Heppington, and Shalm'sford, on the *Eaſt*; the Southern bounds of which aſcend from the low point of land in the Meadows near Sham'sford-Bridge, along Chartham and Swerdling-downs to *Heppington* above *Street end*; and it's Eaſtern is the Ridge of the Bridge-valley Hill, from Heppington to the Mote; it's Northern is very ſhort from the Mote to the point of the Old Park, in the Meadows, a little *N. E.* of Canterbury. It contains within it's Diſtrict, beſides many little lateral vallies that concern the point about Sham'sford, *Four* Larger Vallies that come from it's Southern and from part of it's Eaſtern bounds, down into the Meadows between Chartham and Canterbury; it has alſo ſeveral other ſhorter ones that lie between that and it's Northern bounds. It's whole Extent is in length about four, and in width about two miles at a medium.

Three Grand *Groups* of *Canterbury*.

The Second or middle Group has firſt an Inland *Proceſs* that runs from Sham'sford-bridge under Chartham and Swerdling-downs, up to the Bridge-valley between Heppington, Street-end, and Lower Hard'ſs Church; with which, as before mention'd, it is ſtrongly Inoſculated all over it's Ridge from the Chequer at Stone-ſtreet to Nackington. The Vallies of this Diſtrict lie in *Two* Diviſions; One of which fills up all the ſpace of the Duct of the Proceſs from Swerdling to Shalm'sford-Bridge; and the Other comes into the common Meadows of the River or Centrall Valley between the Bridge and *Jullaber*'s Tomb. They have each of them one Large compound, and ſeveral Leſſer ſingle Vallies that come down from the hills thro' the Bockholt and Denge

Woods

Woods into their Reſpective Sinuſes on each ſide of *Myſthole*. But the Principal of theſe comes a great length from it's Outmoſt boundaries above Brabourn; a Large compound valley from South-hill, Haſtingligh, Elmſted, Aſhenfeild Hoth, Waltham, Sole-ſtreet, Bockolt, Wadnall, and Petham, into the Proceſs at *Swerdling* Farm, under the Downs. Through this Valley, as far as from Petham, and ſometimes as high as Dean in Elmſted flows, tho' very ſeldom, a ſmall *Nailbourn*, that deſcends into the River thro' the Sinus of the Proceſs under Sham'sford.

Petham Nailbourn.

The Third Group belongs entirely to the Centrall Vale of the Stour. The Firſt Three or Four of it's Vallies are of leſs extent, and of no great note, did not they entirely form the Ridge of that Gentle hill on this ſide at *Wye*, that ſeparates the Dale from the Inner branch of the Aſhford Vale, from *Wye*-bridge up to the Foot of the Down-hill at Cold Harbour; and they come into the Meadows between Wye-Bridge and *Trimworth*.

Wye.

But the next is a Large compound Valley, that falls from the Down-hills at *Brown*'s Corner; heads up to the Interior Branch of the Petham Valley between that and Aſhenfeild Hoth, and goes down in *Three* large deep Branches crown'd with high pleaſant Down-hills, by Fanſcomb Beech, Haſtingly-Comb, Pett-ſtreet, Crundall and Eggarton, into the Meadows of the Centrall valley at *Godmerſham*.

The Laſt of this Group comes from Sole-ſtreet and Drugſted down by *Eſtuart*, and forms the point of *Jullaber*'s-hill; which is the Place where the high Down-hills, (whoſe roots deſcend to the banks of the River) begin to *Divaricate* on each ſide, and retiring Wider from each other the farther they go to the *S.* form the Great opening or Chaſm, thro' which it paſſes ſo Magnificently out of the Aſhford Vale at Wye. Of This I ſhall only farther obſerve, that tho'

tho' theſe hills here are the real Boundaries of the Stour-dale proper, yet the *Eaſtern* Ledge of them may, and are to be, conſidered as part of the *Uphill-Eaſt-Kent*; and I ſhall accordingly take freſh notice of them when I come into that Country.

I have now gone thro' the Firſt General Diviſion of the Stour-dale, that regards the main River only; I proceed now to it's Second or more *Extended* Region, which contains within it's boſom the *Little-Stour* alſo, with it's *Nailbourn*.

II. *Diviſion* of the Stour-Dale.

This little River, call'd the Bourn, might perhaps in the Antient ſtate of the Country have been, as the Nethergong on the other ſide now is, a *Separate* Water: altho' in the preſent it is an *Arm* of the Main one, and takes it's Courſe Collaterally by it, going into it between Grove and Preſton, on the *S. E.* as the Nethergong does by Chiſtlet on the *N. E.* Under Wenderton it throws off on the Right hand a Production or *Proceſs* that turns itſelf Eaſtward up into the country four or five Miles to Woden'sborough or *Win'sborough*, and makes a conſiderable Compound valley, whoſe bounds are from Wingham by Aſh to Win'sborough; and then round by Crickſall-Rough to *Wingham* again. The other, which is the main Branch of this River, flows down thro' a large Valley under *Littlebourn*, directly from Bridge: here it makes another Eaſterly turn, and forms a Grand *Proceſs* which ſtrikes off about a Mile under the Down to *Biſhopsbourn*, where this little River *Ariſes*. To this place this noble Valley deſcends about two miles more from the *S. E.* from Barham, where the *Nailbourn* valley opening into the Sinus of this Proceſs, runs down a long courſe directly *S.* from the Down-hills. This noble Valley from the *Head* of the *Bourn* upwards is a *Dry* valley except *Occaſionally*; when, after Great Rains or Thaws of Snow,

The Bourn.

Wingham *Proceſs*.

Bridge *Proceſs* and *Nailbourn*.

the *Nailbourn* Springs from Eching, Liminge, and Brompton, overflow and make it *one* River with the Bourn, into whoſe *head* it deſcends. It's Bounds are theſe. At the low point of land at the Marſhes about a mile *N. E.* of Ickham it Begins; thence it goes on to Lee, Bridge-hill, Barham Windmill, Breach-downs, and ſo forward all along the Ridge of that high hill by Shuttlefield, up to the Down-hills at *Tatter-Lees.* And it contains within it's diſtrict, beſides this Great Nailbourn valley, two other Large vallies, *viz.* the *Bourn* and the *Kingſton* Branches; that come down into this Proceſs under Barham-Down, with other Leſſer branches of which this Grand Nailbourn-Proceſs is Compoſed. But theſe will be more particularly deſcribed under the head of Uphill-Eaſt-Kent.

III. *Diviſion of Stour-Dale.*

The Third and Outmoſt boundary of the Stour-dale is made by the *Continuation* of this Proceſs from Barham, already deſcribed, till it meet another great Inland valley from Dovor at *Lydden*; and then the borders of the whole Stour-dale will be Extended from Barham Mill by the Halfway-houſe to Lydden-hill; and thence round by Wickham Wood and Buſhes, Swingfield, and Pals'worth to *Arpinge*-ſtreet at the Down-Hills, about two miles *E.* of Tatter-Lees. And theſe are the very Utmoſt limits of the whole Stour-dale by which it is Diſterminated from both the Region of Upper-Eaſt-Kent, and alſo from the Folkſton Vale. But of theſe I ſhall be more particular under the Head of Uphill-Eaſt-Kent.

III. EAST-KENT *Proper.*

I come now to EAST-Kent properly ſo called. This contains three Regions, *viz.* the *Lower*, the *Middle* and *Uphill* Eaſt-Kent.

1. *Lower.*

Lower Eaſt-Kent is that Small Diſtrict that is divided from the middle one, by the *Wingham* Proceſs of the Little Stour. It's bounds are the Marſhes of the Stour-Wantſum on the *N.* from Stourmouth to Gurſon and Richborough; and from

from thence *N. E.* to Sandwich. On the *W.* it ſtretches from Stour-mouth to Wingham-mill; on the *S.* it goes from Wingham-mill by Aſh up to Win'sborough; and from thence Eaſtward again to Sandwich.

The Vallies of this Diviſion, come on the *W.* and the *N. E.* into the main Levells by principally *Two* conſiderable Marſhes, *viz.* the *Weſt* Marſh, and thoſe of the *Goſhall.* The *Weſt-Marſh* going out of the main Levell, ſpreads itſelf above a mile in width, and ſcarcely ſo much in length, *E.* under Stour-mouth; and it receives the Trunks of *four* Vallies, which come from the hill above the Proceſs of the Wingham branch of the Little Stour, for the ſpace of above two miles between Preſton-ſtreet and Gilding-Town; all which paſs down by Preſton-Parſonage, Elmton, Oden, Overland and Uzzin, into this Marſh. Three more alſo it has between Uzzin and Gurſon, that begin about Aſh, and go by Ware, Goldſton and Sannils, through ſo many ſmall ſeparate Marſhes, into the Levell between Uzzin and Gurſon; where the Point is formed by a few ſhort dry Vallies on each ſide, which diſtinguiſhes the Common from the Goſhall Levell. This other parcel of Marſhes, which belong to the *Goſhall* Levell, are of greater Extent than the Weſt-Marſh, it being full two miles acroſs from *Gurſon* to the point of land beyond *Sandwich* that ſeparates theſe from the Sand-down Levells.

1. *Weſt Marſh* Vallies.

2. *Goſhall* Marſhes.

It is diſtinguiſhed into Two by the Waters that come down thro' it's Vallies into the *Goſhall* and the *Win'sborough* Levells. The *Firſt* Receives ſeven or eight Waters between the Point of Gurſon, and Win'sborough, thro' ſo many ſhort Vallies that ariſe on the hills at Cop-ſtreet, Wedington, Aſh, and Ringleton; whoſe Waters being mix'd in the Levell about Loughton, are emptied into the River under Richborough *Caſtle.* The other has but Three vallies, Two of which come

come ſhort from Win'sborough, and bring their Waters into the *Delf* at Sandwich; but the Third is a Long valley that comes Dry from the Lydden-hill at Wick-wood all thro' the whole length of Middle-Eaſt-Kent, down near to the Levell at St. Bartholomew's Hoſpital; where, near the Mouth of this valley, ariſes that Water that is called the *Delf*, and runs thro' the whole Town of Sandwich into the River, not far without the North Wall of the Town.

The Main Levells. As for the *Remainder* of the main Levells, they are a *Continuation* of the laſt; which bounding this Region on the *N.* and the *E.* extend themſelves up a conſiderable length ſo far as to *Deal.* They have been ſpoken to under the Article of the *Portus Sandvicenſis:* ſo that I have nothing more to take notice of

Richborough. here than the little Spot of *Richborough*; and the *Sand-downs.* The Former was an Iſland in the Antient ſtate of the Country; and it is this day cut off from Gurſon on the Continent, by a narrow ſlip of the Marſh. It is an *Entire* parcel of land by itſelf, of it's own Conſtruction; in ſhape it is Quadrangular rounded off from it's South point at Loughton, to it's Weſt under Richborough-ſtreet. It is about a mile and a quarter in length, and three quarters of a mile over in it's wideſt part. This Little ſpot is the Miniature of an Iſland; and it is as Regularly formed as the Iſle of Thanet, by it's little Vallies all meeting at the *Ridge* of it's hill, and deſcending into the main Levell on the North and the Eaſt; and into the Goſhall on the Weſt and the South. It is famous for the fair Remains of a *Roman* Camp, encompaſs'd on three ſides, *viz.* the *W. N.* and *S.* with a noble high thick Wall, all overgrown with venerable Ivy. As for the Eaſt ſide, it is *Open*, and I ſuppoſe was always ſo, there being no Acceſs to it; for it looks, the whole Front of it, down a high Præcipice, which is defended by the River running cloſe and ſtrait at the foot of the Hill. The Area

Caſtle.

above

above being plow'd up, has Now no Remains of any Buildings; only in the middle, there was not long ago a Vault under an eminence which is ſuppoſed to have been the place of the *Prætorium*, or General's Pavilion.

The *Sand-downs* are a long bank of Sand that Edges the Shore for five miles and upwards from *Pepper-neſs*, which is the *S. E.* point of Sandwich-bay, to *Deal*. It is about a quarter of a mile wide; except about the *Caſtle*, where it ends in the Baich but a little way within the ſhore. About the middle of it is a *Cut* that runs almoſt ſtrait from the Sea thro' the Downs, near, but not quite into the River, about three quarters of a mile *E.* of Sandwich. This is now called the *Old Haven*, and it is probably the Place where *Cæſar* drew up the remainder of his Ships "*in aridum* into the dry land," after the great Storm had Shatter'd his Fleet, when he was gone forward into the Country to give battle to the Britains: And upon this Coaſt, ſomewhere about Deal, probably *between* Deal and Walmer, is the ſpot where he firſt landed his Romans; this being all a "*ſoft, open, plain* Shore." Oppoſite to this whole Tract the Sea is call'd the *Downs*, the well-known Anchorage of both our Royal Navy and our Trading Veſſels. *Sand-Downs.*

As for the *Weſtern* boundary of this Lower Diviſion, it's Vallies are all little ſhort *Lateralls*, ſeven in number; that form the Ridge of the Hill for the ſpace of three miles, between the Weſt Marſhes under Stour-mouth, and the branch of the little River under Wingham aforeſaid. But on the *South* it's Diviſion is made by the Ridge that runs above the Wingham Proceſs, full four miles, from Wingham-mill to Win'sborough.

The *Eaſtern* boundary is very ſhort, containing ſcarcely two miles from the low point of land at Sandwich, along the Ridge by Grove up to Win'sborough and the parts adjacent; from whence ſeveral Short tails of the Southern

Vallies collecting themſelves on that Hill, deſcend to the edge of the Marſhes between this and Sandwich.

II. *Middle* East-Kent.

I come Now to *Middle*, or that which is more particularly called East-Kent among us. This is a Beautiful portion or Region of the Country, that is bounded on the *W.* by Stodmarſh and Renvill above Bridge; and ſo on by Hard'ſs and the ridge of that hill as far as to the Hills above Stouting: This is it's boundary if you conſider it as divided from the proper Centrall Valley of the Stour-dale; which is it's greateſt Extent on the *W.*: but if you exclude the Little Stour from being a part of it, then it's borders will lye all along the Ridge-hill Eaſt of the Bourn, from Stourmouth by Preſton, Ickham, Lee, and Bridge-Hill; and thence along the ridge of the Nailbourn Valley to Barham-mill; from thence by the Half-way-houſe to Wickham-Wood upon Lydden-Hill, where it meets with the Ridge-Hill of the Great Dovor Valley; which comes from the Cliffs under the Caſtle. On the *E.* it is terminated by Dovor Cliffs, the *South Foreland* and Deal, along the Sea Shore; and from thence inland on the *N.* by the great Marſhes under Hackling as far as to Sandwich: from which place it is common with the boundary of Lower Eaſt Kent, *viz.* Win'sborough round by Aſh to Wingham again. Thus is this whole Country made entire to itſelf by the Wingham Branch of the River and the Sandwich Marſhes on the *N.* but on the *S.* it has the remarkable Continuation of theſe *Two* inland *Proceſſes* of the *Barham* and *Dovor* Suits of Vallies, which meet one another on the Ridge of the hill between Lydden and Swingfield, and ſo ſhut in the Country on that ſide.

Uſe of the Proceſſes.

The *Uſe* of this Contrivance of theſe Proceſſes ſeems to be, *viz.* that theſe Long vallies may have a centrall or *common* Sinus, lying in a Different direction from their General courſe,

courſe, about the Mid-way of their Deſcent from the Hills; into which they may empty themſelves, and thereby præſerve the Regularity of their Collateral courſes; whereas otherwiſe, in ſo *long* a Run as about Sixteen or Seventeen miles from the Down-hills to the Marſhes of the Portus Sandvicenſis, they might have fallen into much Confuſion. And that this is no accidental thing, but a deſigned Proceſs in Nature, is plain; in that we find the ſame Continuance of the *Swerdling* Vallies projected at Shamsford Bridge from the Stour-dale; which runs up very near to the Weſtern ſide of the great Valley at Bridge; only This is conſiderably *Shorter* than the Barham Proceſs, as the Vallies it receives into it's Sinus have a *Leſs* way to come down. And it is Obſervable that all theſe three Proceſſes have their ſeveral Waters under the ſame Sort of Apparatus, and each of them have their particular *Nailbourns*; Two of which go into the Stour at Sham'sford and Bourn, and the Third into the Dure or Dovor River at Ewell. So that to be very Exact in the South Bounds of this Middle Region, we might take in alſo the *Sham'sford* Proceſs, and include all the Country from Sham'sford-Bridge to Dovor: As this is interrupted with only one *Intermediate* valley between Heppington and Bridge; (whoſe Lateralls by the by are ſtrongly Inoſculated, and thereby United with the Extremities of this Proceſs about Nackington and Lower Hard'ſs) and this Proceſs very nearly joyns the other two, and incloſes this *W.* Region, from the *Center* of the Stour-dale, quite acroſs to the *Sea* at Dovor. And indeed the whole is but a concerted Continuation of the two Nailbourns of the Stour, and the River Dure, almoſt upon a line from *W.* to *E*; for all the Country within theſe three Proceſſes is of the ſame ſort, *viz.* an agreeable mixture of light airy Lands, both Arable and Downs; and it is all of it ſo *Different* in it's Aſpect from the Other parts of the country,

A Single *Intermediate* Valley.

try, that we may very well extend this Region ſo far to the *W.* as I have now laid it, tho' it has been already conſider'd in another View, as part of the Stour-dale.

I. *Weſtern* Group.

As for the Particular vallies of this part of Eaſt Kent, there is firſt on the *Weſt* a Group of *Five* that belong to the Marſhes of the Little-Stour, which lie between Ickham and Wingham. Theſe occupie at their Original all the ſpace above the Little Stour, between the Weſtern Ridge of Ad'ſham-Downs and Gu'nſton; and they come from the Ridge of Barham-Down, by Garn'ton, Bramlin, Ad'ſham and Gun'-ſton Park, down into theſe Marſhes; of which the laſt enters the tail of the Wingham branch at Danbridge. From this Place this Proceſs turning Eaſtward receives ſeveral ſhort Laterall *Water* vallies from the North, and pretty long *Dry* ones from the South Side as far as to *Ringle-meer* under Win'sborough; where the Spring-head of this Branch of the Little Stour ariſes; and being here ſtrongly Inoſculated with the firſt branch of the next Diviſion about the Church, it makes a ſhort turn and receives into it's Sinus a large Valley that deſcends from the South in a collaterall direction with the others, from three Large branches; which above their Union near Chillenden come down in Collaterall courſes from the hill of the Barham Proceſs about Denhill, the Half-Way-Houſe, and Woolwich-Wood; collecting it's Capillaries all over the ridge of the hill for the Space of about three Miles.

A Single *Intermediate* Valley.

Next comes a Noble Valley, and though a *Single* one, the faireſt and wideſt of the whole Country. It runs the whole length of the Region from *N.* to *S.* and comes into the Grand Marſhes at the Exterior Point of the Sandwich Levell, under the Hoſpital. It's Courſe from thence upwards is *E.* under Knolton, deſcending thro' Barſton from Wickham-Wood on the Lydden-Hills; where this Valley makes

makes a general inſenſible Inoſculation, with the Exteriors of both the Barham and the Dovor Vallies. So that this is properly a ſingle *Intermediate* valley; that ſeparates the Weſtern from the Eaſtern Group, both above upon the Hills, and below at the Extremities of their Proceſſes, between Win's-borough and Eaſtry; a little ſhort Irregular ſpace between this and the Eaſtern Group, being filled up with a ſmall Marſh valley that comes in at *Word* from Fendelon.

II. *Eaſtern* Group.

The *Eaſtern* Group belongs to a little Irregular Marſh, that goes inland from the main Levell between Hackling and Foulmet. It ſends out two *Proceſſes*; one to the *W.* by Ham to Statenborough, and the other to the *E.* by Mongeham to Walmer and Ringwold; and it receives *Six* branches, that come all from the Ridge of the Great Dovor Valley, at it's Origine on the *S.* and from Martin, Ringwold and Walmer below, on the Eaſt.

1.

The Firſt enters the Marſh under Ham from *Eaſtry*; and it is ſo far a *Water*-Valley: But from this place upwards it is all *Dry*, and proceeds from about a mile *N.* of Tilmanſton, from three Branches, there united, which come down by Lower and Upper Eythorn, and the Weſt ſide of *Walderſhare* Park, from the Hills about Sibert's Wold, (commonly call'd Shepherds Well,) Colred and Meuſall.

2.

The Second Branch falls into the Center of the Marſh at *Weſt-ſtreet*: it does not run the whole length like the reſt, but occupies a little Diſtrict of it's own, that is hemm'd in between the firſt and third vallies; which ſpace it fills up very regularly with four branches; being in length from the hill above *Betteſhanger* down to the Marſh at Weſt-ſtreet about two miles and a half; and about one and a half in breadth from Updown to Norbourn-mill.

3.

The Third Branch, which is the firſt of the ſecond part of this Proceſs, comes a little more eaſtward into the Tail

of the Marſh from Northbourn; and ſo far it is a *Water*-Valley; but above it is all *Dry*. It deſcends from it's Diviſion at Little Mongeham: whither two branches arrive by the Eaſtern ſide of Walderſhare-Park and from Aſhly, which begin at the Hills above Meuſall about Singlet.

4. The Fourth branch, if it may be ſo called, is the *Tail* of the Marſh itſelf extended to Mongeham; where receiving ſome large Lateralls from *Ripple*, it is made up of two branches United below Sutton and Wingleton, which come down by Weſt Langden and Langden-Abby, from the Hills, for the ſpace of a mile and a half about of Singlet, Temple and Archer-Court. Here is a remarkable *Inoſculation* of this moſt beautiful Down-Country, betwixt Wingleton and Hezling-wood readily enough perceived upon the ſpot, tho' not eaſily deſcribed; where the Country betwixt Walderſhare on one ſide, and Martin on the other, and Whitfeld at the end of it, ſeems to the Eye to be ſo gradually and Uniformly *Concave*, as beſpeaks the Univerſal inlet of all theſe eaſie and gentle Vallies into one another by a General Inoſculation all around.

Inoſculation.

From Mongeham the *Remainder* of the Tail of this Proceſs proceeding all dry, receives many pretty regular Shallow Vallies from Ringwold and Walmer; but leaves a pleaſant narrow Tract of land extended length-ways from the Marſhes at Foulmet: It's numerous little Vallies form it on each ſide up into a ridge, that runs from Foulmet to Walmer, and they deſcend into the Sinus of the Proceſs on one ſide, and the Marſhes on the other. But theſe are all too minute for any particular notice; except one, which is a double one, that inſenſibly ſlides down from a very gentle riſe about *Upper* Deal, and is Inſerted into the very Extreme point of the Deal Marſhes cloſe to the Shore under Walmer-Caſtle; and

This,

This, furniſhing all the ſpace, which is a very large and pleaſant open Field, between the laſt Valley and the Sea Shore, compleats this Diviſion.

Extreme Vallies.

The Little *Remainder* of this Eaſt Kent Proper, that is bounded by the Shore between Kingsdown and the Dovor Hills; which is in length about five, and in it's wideſt part about three miles over, is ſpent in præparing and forming the *South* Foreland, which is the other part of the *Cantium*. I ſay the other part; becauſe I apprehend that, altho' the whole Eaſtern projection of the Iſland, between the *N.* and the *S.* Forelands, was call'd the CANTIUM; yet each of theſe Promontories was in particular call'd ſo by Different Travellers. Thoſe who ſail'd from the *Portus Itius* (whether *Calais*, *Whitſand*, or *Buloign*) made the *S.* Foreland firſt, and that was their Cantium: but to thoſe who came from the Belgij, the *N.* Foreland was their Headland. But as this Eaſtern Angle of the Iſland (which including the great Inland Sinus of Sandwich Bay, is extended to about fifteen miles in length) Projected out into the Sea; the whole was, in the General way of ſpeaking among the Romans, call'd the *Cantium*, that is the Eaſtern *Cant* or Corner of Britain.

S. Foreland of the Cantium.

To return then to the Vallies of the Cantium, there are *Five*, of *which* the Firſt only is of Remarkable Extent.

Northern Vallies.

This comes into the Cliffs at *Kingsdown* under Ringwold, a large and Deep Valley as far as to Oxney; whither from three Branches, united in their Deſcent from Eaſt Langden, Gurſon and Solton, they deſcend from the Top of the Hills, between Archer-Court and the Fright.

The other Four are of a much leſs Extent; they head up to the Ridge-hill of the Inner branch of the Laſt all the way to the *Cliffs*, Diminiſhing in length as they go nearer to the Point; of which the laſt is very ſhort, ſcarcely half a mile long, and forms the Northern ſide of the Foreland.

As

2. *Southern.* As for thoſe on the South ſide of the Point, there is one very ſmall one that forms the Turn on this ſide, like the laſt on the other: next to which comes one ſomewhat longer, lying more Obliquely to the Shore. But then as the Cliffs begin to turn inland and form the High-hills of the *Dovor Proceſs.* Dovor Valley, The Apparatus begins to be very particular, and remarkable. For firſt under the Caſtle on the *N. W.* there is a very deep, ſhort (tho' ſomething longer than the two laſt) and compound Valley, that ſpreads itſelf like a Fan into various branches; which form this hill between the Caſtle, the Fright and Broad-Lees. And from this place on the North ſide of the Great Dovor Inland Valley quite up to *Lydden-Hill* (which is five miles) you reckon *eight* more Suits or Groups of the ſame ſort of Deep Vallies, ſpreading themſelves in the ſame delightful manner from the bottom to the very ridge of theſe Steep Green Down-hills, which have been already deſcribed as the Boundary of the Eaſtern part of Eaſt-Kent-Proper.

Cæſar's Military Marks. But I cannot leave this Country before I have taken a little notice of the numerous *Intrenchments* which ſignalize and adorn it. The accurate Dr. *Halley* has in a ſet Diſcourſe which you will find in the third Vol. of the *Miſcellanea Curioſa*, prov'd to a Demonſtration that *Cæſar* landed not on the South but the *North* ſide of the S. Foreland, ſomewhere in the *Downs*; but the Particular place of his Deſcent he does not ſo much as Gueſs at. As a Sequel to this Argument, I have frequently read *Cæſar's Commentaries*, with a deſign of finding this Conqueror's *Rout* in *Britain*; but I cannot accompany him in his Marches to his Victory by any thing he has wrote of his Wars here. He was quite a Stranger, and too much in haſte to be very Minute in his deſcription of a country, thro' which he made ſo Rapid a progreſs. But

as

as all the Learned agree that *Barham-Down* was his *main* Camp, I pleaſe myſelf with the thoughts of having trac'd him, I think, very plainly by his military Works from his Landing place on the " *Apertum, molle & planum littus*, the open, ſoft and flat Shore," all thro' this famous Region to *Chartham* Down, and *Jullaber*'s Tomb; where he gave the conquering Blow, and reduc'd the *Kentiſh* Britains to the Slavery of the Roman Yoke.

The Firſt of this ſort of Works that I find, is *One* ſmall round Double Intrenchment with " an *Agger* or *Mount*, and a Double *Foſſa* or Trench," cloſe to the Shore between Deal and Walmer-Caſtle; and *another* deep ſingle Foſs near a mile off within the Country, round *Walmer* Church. Here I think he fought his firſt Battle *in the Sea*, and ſet his Men on Shore. But ſome perhaps (for what Other good reaſon I can't tell) only from their *Vicinity* to theſe Caſtles, knowing them to be of a more *modern* date, may think theſe no older than our Henry the viiith; who built theſe Two and that upon the Sand-downs to defend this Flat coaſt from Foreign, and particularly at that time, from French Invaſions. If this were ſo, we ſhould begin our *Series* of Works, about a Mile farther, upon the Hill between this and Upper Deal, where there are ſome faint Remains of Lines of Intrenchment near the Mill; or elſe at fartheſt at *Ripple*, where, a little *N.* of the Church, there is a very manifeſt ſmall Rais'd Area, whoſe Front looks over a pretty Deep Lynſe-bank towards the ſucceeding Works. Either of theſe Spots, eſpecially the Former, as they were near the Coaſt, and the moſt Elevated Ground of theſe parts, were very proper to keep a good look out, both upon his Fleet which he had left behind him at Anchor, and upon the Motions of the Enemy, who after his firſt battle at the Shore had Retir'd this Way. But whether his *Landing*-place was upon this preciſe Spot of

Walmer.

the Shore between Deal and Walmer, or a little more to the *N.* on any part of the Sand-downs, it is all the ſame as to his *Rout*; for as he could not croſs the great Marſhes to Mongeham, Norbourn or Ham, he muſt come hither in purſuit of the Enemy. And accordingly as you go from hence by Mongeham, Sutton, Maimage, Barvill, Eythorn, Barſton and Snow-down to his *main* Camp on Barham-Downs, you find a continued Courſe of theſe ſort of Works: ſometimes only Aggeres or Banks; ſometimes Banks and Foſſes or Trenches; ſometimes Banks Trenches and Tumuli or Mounts and Barrows. Now they are Single lines, then Double or more Complicated works; all of them ſituated on the tops of the Downs or Hills as well for Eſpiall as Defence, and diſpoſed in regular Succeſſion one after another, leading to his main Camp at Denhill. But Thoſe at *Three-Barrow-Down*, begin to be Singular; as they are Large and the Trenches Deep, and particularly adapted and continued up to a great extent and variety of Entrenchments, that poſſeſs all the Hill between *Denhill-Terrace* upon the Edge of Barham-Down, and *Netherſole* Houſe under Snow-Down. And this was a place very proper for the Station of his main *Corps*; as, by it's Situation, it commanded all the open Conquer'd country Behind him to the Sea, where he had left his Fleet; and the Woody country Before him where the Britains harbour'd, and from thence frequently Alarm'd and annoy'd his Foragers. In like manner on the other, the Weſt ſide of theſe noble Remains; all the Works, which are very particular, extend themſelves from *Denhill* all over *Barham* and it's neighbouring *Add'ſham* Downs, and at the end of the former drop down into the bottom under *Bourn*-Place, and terminate at the Bourn: but they ſoon appear again upon *Juniper* Down in the way to *Iffing* Wood. Here is a ſtrong and deep Treble *Intrenchment*, ſuch a one as Cæſar deſcribes, with Agger, Foſs and *Vallum*,

Camp at *Denhill.*

Iffing Wood.

Vallum, (an outward Fortification made with Trees cut down and laid before the Works) when he ſays of the Britains, " *ſe in ſilvas Abdiderunt, locum nacti egregiè & naturâ & opere munitum, quem domeſtici belli cauſâ ante præparaverant*; that they hid themſelves in the Woods, in a place very ſtrong by Nature, and greatly Fortified by Art, which was one of their ſtrong-holds in their Civil Wars;" out of which he drove them before his Deciſive battle. And this is *Such* a one as after much ſearch and enquiry I cannot find any thing like it, in any of the Woods about *Barham* Down. From this place to the Barrows at the Top of *Chartham-down*, at a convenient diſtance from the *River*, (whither, he ſays, " *the Britains had ſent off their Horſes and Chariots*", which he could not well have ſaid of Barham-down) there are Three or Four ſingle lines which croſs the whole Downs in Different places, and are a proper advanc'd Guard to this place, which is full of many Deep Trenches, and probably was the Britains main Camp when *Caſſivelanus* came to their Aſſiſtance, and collecting them into one Body put himſelf at the head of them, and made their laſt Stand. But theſe are ſo very much crowded by a great number of Barrows, that it is not eaſie to delineate them in the Chart for want of room: however they leave us no reaſon to doubt that a bloody battle was fought here, by the number of the Slain on both ſides, and that this was their *Laſt* Effort; for after this I find no ſuch ſort of Works, except a little Entrenchment in the Road under Denge-wood above *Jullaber*'s (Julij Laberius's) *Tumulus* or Tomb; where probably, as Cæſar Informs us, (" *eo die Cecidit Laberius*") that General was then ſlain; except ſome ſlight ones on Old-Wive's-Lees on the *other* ſide of the River, which Laberius might have made againſt the Incurſions of the Britains, or Cæſar have thrown up to ſecure himſelf againſt their Return after this Battle. From this time and place he ſeems to have look'd

Chartham Downs.

Jullaber's Tomb.

look'd upon them as a Conquer'd people, and to have left them to themſelves; having diſpoſſeſs'd them of their ſtrong holds, and drove them out of the open Country into the Woods, where they lay pretty Quiet: " *neq poſt id tempus unquam*" ſays he, " *Summis nobiſcum copiis hoſtes contenderunt.*" For after this he never had any *pitch'd* Battle with their main Forces; but Immediately purſued *Caſſivelanus* to his own Town on the other ſide of the Thames, ſomewhere about Brentford in Middleſex: where I leave him. This is as much as I have room to ſay about Cæſar's military marks and ſigns; and tho' the bare mention of them would have been ſufficient to my preſent deſign, yet I could not paſs ſo ſlightly over thoſe curious *Remains* which point out to us that mighty Conqueror's Progreſs, by which he has made this Part of Britain ſo famous in Antiquity.

Eulogium on *East-Kent.*

After this curſory, dry, *Topography* of the Vallies, I can't but ſtay a little, " *amænitate loci captus,*" and Indulge myſelf in the Review of this engaging Country. It's meer *Geographical* Situation affords ample matter for Encomium: It's Coaſts and Harbours lie ſo very Commodious for the Exportation of it's own rich Stores to a quick and ſure Market, and at the ſame time pour into it's Lap the full Horn of Plenty; adding to the natural bleſſing of a *Healthy* Climate all the Variety of Foreign *Wealth.* It is indeed the Key to the Commerce, Arms and Arts of Europe. But I ſhall forbear all Remarks of this ſort, and take only a *Pictureſque* Proſpect, and regale myſelf with the Pleaſures which our naked Eyes can præſent us with from Barham-Downs, or from any other place of Eminence; or indeed from almoſt every ſpot of this pleaſant Land.

The Face of this whole Glebe is Lively; it's very Aſpect has a peculiar Grace and Gaiety. It is but Moderately in-

incloſed, eſpecially in the more Eaſtern parts: much Leſs obſtructed with Woods and Hedges than are the other parts of the Country; yet is it not ſo wide and Open, like ſome reputed fine parts of Britain, as to reſemble a Ghaſtly expanſe of Sea and Air. It looks Vacant, yet not empty; Unincumber'd, tho' furniſh'd; and without Wildneſs Free. It's Vallies are noble, wide and gentle: they are no where ſo Retired as to be deform'd with lonely, darkſome Depths; nor are it's Eminences thrown up into ragged mountainous Præcipices, equally hideous to the wary Traveller, but they are Gradual and eaſie to the ready Step. Neither are it's Lands hid under any Conſiderable Tracts of gloomy, dreary woods, nor the direct Open ways interrupted by the incurſion of boggy, putrid Marſhes. It is all a Rural Garden; and the Shallow depreſſions of it's ſloping vallies are but ſo many Ha-ha's, that Extend the proſpect, without Hindering the paſſage into it's Various apartments. Here all Nature is lightſome, terſe and Polite. It's very Surface is, as it were, illuminated with a Brighter ſun; and it's Lights and Shades are ſplendidly, yet ſoftly Blended into one another by the exceeding-ſweet mixture of White Roads and Yellow Arable lands with the lovely Green Wolds, that ſteal down into their bottoms from the ſummits of their hills. There at One Seaſon whiſtles the induſtrious Husbandman to his liſt'ning Team, while with his ſteady hand he directs the crooked Plough to turn up the willing Tilth; and which is even a better ſight, at Another the Buſy Farmer with inward Glee beholds his merry Harveſt-train; ſome Stooping with their Keen ſicles to his nodding Crop, others Carrying home the golden Labours of the Year. Whilſt There the ſimple Shepherd, with his ſecond ſelf his Watchful Dog, *All* the live long year tends his harmleſs Flock, and as it ſuits his mood, loitering o're the extended Lawns, in thrice three

colours for his Amaryllis knits his True-love-knots; or, under ſome lofty Pine or humble Tamarisk reclining, tunes his melodious Reed to the ſweet whiſpers of the Ev'ning Breeze, and pipes his Rural ſtrains to every airy Nymph that fleets or'e the verdant Plains. What need of more? ſimplicity, plenty and pleaſure conſpire to make this the very Picture of Arcadia.

This is all Nature's work: but what Shining honours are paid to this happy Region by the numerous Seats of the Gentry; bleſt Abodes! all incircl'd within their pretty little neat Encloſures. Theſe are the Beauty-ſpots of Art, that give a Foreign Air to Nature's face, and Heighten the charms of her features.

But what gives us the nobleſt Idea, and exceeds all Deſcription is the Broad, liquid, ſilver Margin, that mixes it's bright Face with Earth and Heaven, and throws it's Glittering Arms around almoſt All it's borders; for all this delightful Scene lies in full Proſpect of the Sea at *Sandwich*-Bay and the *Downs*. What a new field of Wonders is here!--- This at once ſeparates that lovely Region from and connects it with the Univerſe. To the ſprightly Aſpect of the Land it joyns the Solemn Air of the Channel, and opens the Short confin'd View of this narrow nook of our Iſland into a wide extended Plain, bounded at the fartheſt Ken of the Eye, with the White cliffs of the oppoſite Kingdom; and enrich'd near Home with the Awful Beauties of the mighty Waters. Here the Floating foundations of the Royal Caſtles of the Britiſh Navy, like ſo many grand Palaces, gallantly Ride on the glorious ſurface of the Deep; and the numberleſs Sail of the Trading-craft, from the rich India-man to the ſmalleſt Fiſher-boat, make as various an appearance by ſea, as the houſes of the nobility, the gentry, the farmers, and the cottages do by land; but with this beautiful improvement,

ment, that the Still life of the Shore is here nobly contraſted with the moving Pictures of the watery Plain. Shadows Skim, Winds Ruffle, Billows Riſe, the Breakers Foam; Lobſters Crawl, Porpoiſes Rowl, Sea-Gulls Hover, and the Ships;---ſome Plough the Surge with a propitious gale, others Dance at anchor to the play of the waves. In fine, for there is no end of Images, the whole ſtrikes you with ſuch an aſſemblage of Diverſe, nay Contrary beauties, which delightfully harmonize into one Raviſhing Proſpect; and every thing in This is ſo Delicately different from the Rougher work of the Other regions, that it ſeems, as it were to have been made, not by the hands, but by the Fingers of it's allwiſe Architect: or rather to be pencil'd out as the Model of a more enlarged deſign, as well for the Admiration of the Curious as the Entertainment of the Wiſe; who would all, if they could chooſe their lotts, fix their Seats in a Place, that for the conveniences and true delights of Life is an Earthly Paradiſe.

But, loath as I am, I muſt leave Theſe ſweet Fields; I muſt quit theſe Charming Manſions; I muſt now turn my back upon theſe bewitching Belvidere's, and deſcend in Silence and Retirement into the deep and Dark vallies of

UP-HILL EAST-KENT.

III.
Uphill E. Kent.

Boundaries.

The bounds of this country on the *W.* are; the Ridge of the Hill above Bridge, Upper-Hard'ſs, Swingfield Minis, and that part of Stone-ſtreet that lies on the Edge of Weſt-Wood above Stouting. Or if you take it in it's Utmoſt philoſophical Extent, you muſt follow the Swerdling-Down to Sham's-ford, and making the Stour your Boundary as far as to Jullaber's Point, come along upon the Ridge of the Hill to Drugſted, Sole-ſtreet and Aſhenfield Hoth to the Wye-down-hills at Brown's-Corner above Perillous Point; and thence

you

you muſt go along the Ridge of the Down-Hills to Weſt-Wood aforeſaid.

Part of the *Stour-Dale.*

Now altho' this Weſtern boundary, as I have before obſerved, borrows this *Inner* Portion from the Stour-dale already deſcribed; Yet, in as much as the THREE PROJECTIONS OR PROCESSES of *Chartham*-Downs, *Barham*-Downs, and the *Dovor* Valley do Interſect this Whole country Acroſs from Sham'sford to Dovor, and cut it off from Middle-Eaſt-Kent; they may be looked upon in one view as the entire, Natural limits of Uphill-Eaſt-Kent on the *W.* and the *S.* ſo far. But it's Southern boundary is *farther* extended by the Down-Hills to the Cliffs at *Caldham* above Folkſtone. On the *E.* theſe Cliffs terminate this Region up as far as to Dovor Cliffs; for here it meets with it's Northern boundary, which is the Ridge of the Three Projecting Vallies as above. To theſe Three Diviſions then all the Vallies of this Extenſive country, Syſtematically belong.

I. Swerdling *Proceſs.*

As for the Firſt, *viz.* all that Diſtrict which belongs to the Chartham and Swerdling Inland *Proceſs*, I ſhall need to ſay nothing here, becauſe it has been already deſcribed as a part of the proper Stour-dale. I therefore paſs on to the Second.

II. *Bridge.*

The Great Valley of the Little Stour keeps it's courſe direct, *W.* above Bridge, on to the Hills, as before deſcribed. It is a long, ſtrait, Deep, ſingle Valley, furniſhed only with ſhort Lateralls on each ſide. It comes by Hard'ſs, Stelling and Rhode Minis; partly from the Extremities of the great Expanſion of the Nailbourn Capillaries, and partly from the Ridge of the Hill at Weſt-Wood, above Limidge Green; where it Inoſculates the whole Group of it's own Extremities remarkably, with thoſe of the Stouting branch of the Aſhford Vale. But at *Bridge* it Receives the Large *Proceſs* from

Barham-Down *Proceſs.*

Barham, before deſcribed, that brings away the Little Stour from

from it's *head* at Bourn-Place, and the *Nailbourn* from Barham, Elham, Liminge and Eching, as aforesaid, into the Bourn. And this is the Inland *Process* into which all the Vallies of this Division descend from the Hills.

The *First* of these comes in at *Kingston* under Barham Down, thro' the Covet-Woods; all over which are dispersed pretty Considerable Lateralls on each side: but beyond them about *Dane* it descends strait, single, narrow and deep, from the Inner Expansion of the great Nailbourn valley below Rhode Minis; occupying no more than half a mile at it's Original. The space of about two miles that is left below, unfurnish'd with any branches or lateralls of This valley, between it's Insertion into the Process and the Bridge valley, is regularly fill'd up with Three pleasant ones; each diminishing in length as they are nearer to Kingston: these come in about *Bourn*-Place and *Charl'ton* from the Ridge of the Hills that are made by the Lateralls of each of them. 1. *Covet.*

The Second is the Great NAILBOURN Valley. This is a noble, long, wide and deep *Water*-Valley, that is the *Centrall* one of this Barham Division. It falls into the main Process at Barham, single; yet is it near a mile and a half wide, and adorned with considerable Lateralls on each side, by Dunningston, Wingmore and Elham, up as far as to Ottinge. But here it makes a wide and pleasant radiated *Expansion*, not unlike the Palm of the hand spread open; which is composed of numerous Capillaries that like so many Rays shoot from the Ridge of the Hill at Rhode Minis on the *N.* thence round by Stone-street and West-Wood on the *W.* thence by Hampton and Eching Hill on the *S.* and *E.* and then up to Shuttlefield on the *N.* again; making a Diameter of about three miles Across each way. These *Capillaries*, which are almost too *numerous* to be reckon'd at their Originals, are collected into four large, deep Branches, that are 2. Barham NAILBOURN. *Expansion.*

all Inſerted into the main Channel at Ottinge. Through This valley the *Nailbourn* deſcends into the Little Stour; which however is not a conſtant, but an *Occaſional* water, that after Great Rains or Thaws, makes it's way from ſeveral Springs, whereof the Uppermoſt is at *Eching*-ſtreet: And this Spring, being, according to my Obſervations, upon the *Levell* with the Spring-head of the Great Stour under the Hill at Poſtling, very ſeldom fails even in the Dryeſt Summers. The Second is about a mile Lower at *Liminge*; and this alſo ſeldom is dry, at the well; but ſometimes it does not afford Water enough to flow one mile ſo low as to Ottinge. The Third is at a place called *Brompton's Pott*, about three miles and a half lower than Liminge: and this thro' the ſpace between Elham and Barham is dry, except when the Nailbourn is *coming down*, as the Country people call it: for when it runs *over* at this Spring, it never fails of *going thro'* into the *head* of the Little Stour at Bourn, and makes a little River of it's own Size, more or leſs *permanent* for ſeveral months, as this Spring affords it it's ſupply. This laſt Spring (if I be not deceiv'd) is 324 perpendicular feet *above* the Low-water-mark at the Mouth of the River Stour in Sandwich-Bay, and *Equal* with that part of it's weſtern Arm that lies under Chart-Leacon, the *Old* Branch of the Stour (as it is call'd) at the moted houſe in Kingsnoth, on the farther edge of the Aſhford Vale; and with it's Eaſtern branch ſomewhat above Park-Dyke. It is 171 feet *below* the Upper ſpring of this Nailbourn at *Eching* and the Head of the Stour at *Poſtling*, which are of *Equal* elevation with one another. Lower alſo 117 feet than the ſecond Spring at Liminge, which is equal on the *W.* to the River under *Surrenden*, and on the *E.* to it at *Stamford:* And it is moreover 117 *above* the Head of the Bourn into which it is diſcharged; which is the ſame height from the Bay with the main

The Nailbourn *Springs.*

1.

2.

3.

main River under *Jullaber*'s Tomb, half a mile below Chilham. These seem to me to be *real* Philosophical facts, and such as would afford ample matter of Discourse, and help us to make such a comparative View of these Springs and Streams, as might furnish us with sufficient Reasons, to understand why the Little Stour is a *Permanent* Water no *higher* than Bourn, and why the Fountains of the Nailbourn, especially the *Pott*, do so often and so long cease to flow.

3. *Denton* Valley.

The *Third* is a large, deep, compound Valley, that comes thro' Denton into the Barham Process at *Broom*; which after receiving *five* long and Large lateralls from various parts of Swingfield Minis on the *E.* and many others of a much less course on the *W.* is divided at Rakesole, under Stander-Hill, into two main Branches: the *first* of which comes from under the *West* side of *Acris* from the Expansion of the Great Nailbourn Valley at Shuttlefield; and the other under the *East* of Acris from Winteridge, Palsworth and Arpinge-street, upon the Down-hills. These cover the hills for the space of two miles and a half between Elham-Mill, above Ottinge, and Arpinge-street; their Capillaries, being all the way gently Inosculated with one another, and in two or three places, more Apparently with the Folkstone Vale.

4. Procceſs to *Lydden* Valley.

The *Remainder* of this Barham Process is continued on towards the *E.* from Broom between three and four miles up to the Ridge-Hill or Boundary of the Great *Dovor* Valley. It is single, furnished only with Large lateralls as far as to Wooton; but being there divided into diverse branches, it is expanded all over the Hills for the space of two miles, from Smessall on Swingfield Minis to Wickham-Bushes and the Wood above *Lydden*; Inosculating Gently all it's Capillary Extremities upon the Ridge of these Hills with those of the Lydden Valley.

So

So Ends the Barham-Down Diviſion. I come now to the Third or Laſt, which is the

DOVOR PROCESS.

III. *Dovor Proceſs.* This is of Leſs extent than the former; but the main Proceſs itſelf, with eſpecially it's two Principal vallies, are much pleaſanter than thoſe of the Barham Proceſs; they are indeed larger and deeper, but they are much more Open and not incumber'd with the many large Woods that over-ſpread the other; which, however Uſeful in life they may be, have no very agreeable, but rather a Melancholly aſpect. This Country on the contrary is almoſt all *Downs*; yet is it ſo very Different in it's Surface from Eaſt-Kent Proper, that the Hills and Vales of that are all flat in compariſon of theſe deep Hollows and high Mountains, which although of no dangerous Acceſs, are much pleaſanter to view at a diſtance than to travel over.

From the *Cliffs.* The Cliffs on the *W.* of the South Foreland are interſected, as aforeſaid, by a great Chaſm at Dovor, and *Proceed* inland above a noble, deep, wide Valley, that is encompaſs'd on each ſide, but eſpecially on the *N.* with theſe high Down-hills beautifully Variegated, and orderly Ranged. This Proceſs goes on from the Cliffs, about five miles, till it meets with the Vallies of the Wingham and Barham Diviſion of Eaſt-Kent Proper, upon Lydden Hills. The firſt Courſe or Direction of the *main* Sinus of this Valley runs to the *W.* but it's branches come from the Down-hills on the *S.* in Collaterall directions, with all the Reſt; or rather Collaterall to themſelves, but a little more inclining to the *E.* than thoſe; in conformity to the Courſe of it's own ſhore, which trends away from Dovor rounding off towards the Weſt. In the Sinus of it's main Valley runs the River *Dour* or *Dure*, which flows

To the Barham Vallies.

River *Dour.*

from

from two heads, one a little above *Ewell* Westward, and another Southward near *Alkham.*

The branches that belong to this Process are *Five*, of which the Two first are by much the most considerable both as to the Length of their course, the Depth of their ducts, and the Height of their hills.

The First falls into the Western End of the Great Dovor Valley at *Lydden.* It comes from the Hills between Palsworth and Trallingham or Uphill Folkston, down under Swingfield into Lydden-street (a course of five miles;) expanding itself into wide lateralls on each side, which are in most places a mile, and particularly in one between Smessall and Everden, a full mile and a half over from Hill to Hill. It Inosculates all it's Extremities, tho' in most places insensibly, into it's next neighbours on each side of it. 1. *Lydden.*

The Second is the Great *Ewell* Valley. This is a *Water* Valley, and the *Centrall* one of this Division: In which the River *Dure* and it's *Nailbourn* comes down to Dovor. It enters the Great Dovor Valley at Cast'ney-Court, from Charl'ton, where is the Southern Head of the River; and thither it comes from Dillingore about two miles higher, where arises the Spring of it's Nailbourn. This Nailbourn *Occasionally* flows into the River, and so far it's Valley comes single, having only considerable wide Lateralls on each side: but a little beyond it at Standon, it receives a pretty large Branch from the Cliffs at Caldham, that begins to form the Downhills which look over the Folkstone Vale; and then becoming Single again, and Shallow, it descends all along the Downhills just at their Ridge, shooting up it's Lateralls all the way down from Arpinge-street above Newington. Here it begins at a point between that and the Great Sinus, into which it is gently Inosculated in company with the Exterior Branch of the Acriss Valley. 2. *Ewell.* It's Nailbourn.

The little Space of about two miles that is left between Lydden and Ewell at the bottom of these two Grand Vallies is regularly fill'd up with two or three small *Intermediate* vallies, that are terminated at the hill made by the lateralls of both, about a mile and a half to the South, about Chalksole.

Intermediate Valleys.

Between this Great Valley and the Cliffs are two other Principal ones, of a Considerable, tho' of a much less Extent. The former, which is the *Third* of this Division, comes in at *Buckland* by Comb and Polton from the Exterior Branch of the Great Valley above mentioned, just above *Standon*.

3. *Buckland.*

The other, which is the Fourth, enters the Great Valley at the *Mason Dieu* from Farthingloe, near which it's two Branches joyn: the *Former* comes from Elms, West Hougham, and the same hills with the last valley: the *Latter* from Hougham, Caldam and the Butts upon the Cliffs, beyond Lydden Spouts; which are three Holes towards the bottom of the Cliffs that continually spout subterraneous Waters into the Baich of the Shore.

4. *Mason Dieu.*

Spouts.

Extreme Vallies.

There is yet one Single valley of much less extent, that comes from under the Exterior branch of the last, close along by the Top of the Cliffs, under *Hacliff* or Archcliff, quite to the middle of Dovor town; where it is a little depressed, and makes the two remarkable Chalk hills in the Cliffs that look down upon the Street.

Thus have I reduced all the Vallies of *N. E.* Kent into their several both General and Particular Collections. I come now to the Only Part of *S. E.* Kent that is within the District of my Chart, that is

THE ASHFORD VALE.

III. South-East Kent.

This in General is all that Southern Country that is Bounded *above* on the *N.* by the *Down*-Hills all along from Charing by Wye to the Cliffs at Caldham above Folkston; and

and by the *Stone* Hills which run *below* almoſt Parallel to the other, on the *S.* from Boughton Malherb by Chart and Allington to the Folkſtone Cliffs at *Cock* Point, which is juſt under the beginning of the Down-Hills under Caldham. But altho' all this ſeems at firſt ſight to be but *One* Country, incloſed within theſe General Hills; yet in as much as the Eaſtern part of it is ſerved intirely by it's own Waters, without any communication with the other, I call it properly the Aſhford Vale, *no farther* than where the River *Stour* poſſeſſes it; ſo that the *Weſtern* bounds of this Vale are made by a little, Gentle, riſing hill, that goes *acroſs* from the Down to the Stone-hills between Lenham and Boughton; for all over that Tract of above two miles wide, the Exterior Brooks of the *Stour*, and thoſe of the Leeds-Caſtle branch of the *Medway* part from one another. And in like manner, the *Eaſtern* limits are form'd by a gentle but More obvious Riſing between the ſame ledges of the hills, croſſing the Country from Poſtling-wents, under Brockhull's Buſhes, by Honywood, Newing-Green, and Lymne, to the hills above Weſt-Hyth; where the Exteriors of the River *Stour* part from the Exteriors of the *Weſthanger-Park* Brooks, which take a contrary courſe down to the Sea. I ſhall therefore demonſtrate theſe Regions as *Diſtinct* from one another; the Firſt under the Title of the *Aſhford*, and the Second under that of the *Folkſtone* Vale.

Formation of the River *Stour*.

We have already accompanied the River *Stour* thro' it's Dale to Wye; where it goes out from the Aſhford Vale as a *Single* Duct or Channel to Convey the River, already formed in the Vale, away to the Sea; which it does, with the Acceſſion of but a few more Waters here and there collected, from this place quite down to the Bay. But from Wye upwards it receives into both ſides of it's boſom many Waters from the Down-Hills all the way up to Aſhford; the

the Channel being as yet ſingle or undivided. And let it be here remark'd, that the Vallies that are contain'd within both the Lenham and the Poſtling Diviſion of the *Aſhford-Vale*, are all *Water*-Vallies; they being the *Matrix*, in which the River is entirely Generated or formed; and principally from the Brooks that ſpring from the *Down* Hills. Theſe therefore are they, which I ſhall briefly run over; for as for the Others which come from the Stone Hills, their Courſe is ſo *ſhort*, eſpecially in the Lenham Diviſion, that it is but of ſmall Moment to either the Progreſs or Increaſe of the River to give any more than a general notion of them. But as Theſe Vallies joyn their Streams all over the Vale to the Formation of the River in the Meadows, give me leave juſt to hint, that whether I deſcribe them by the Courſe of their Waters or of the Vallies themſelves, and whether I Inſert them into the River or into the Meadows, the Deſcription amounts to the ſame; and I ſhall uſe them interchangeably.

It's Diviſion.

The River which at Aſhford is ſplit into two Ducts or *Arms* naturally divides the Country into ſo many nearly *Equal* parts: the *Weſtern* may be called the Lenham and the *Eaſtern* the Poſtling Diviſion. We ſhall begin then our Deſcription at *Wye:* here the vallies of the Stour firſt Traverſe the Country both from the *W.* and the *E.* from the great Ledge of the Down Hills down into the *River*, *viz.* from Eaſtwell Park on one ſide of it's Channel and Wye-Downs on the other. And the Capillaries of the two Interior Vallies of both theſe Suits, deſcend as aforeſaid, from a very gentle *Riſe* in the great Chaſm at Wye, which croſſing from hill to hill, manifeſtly here ſeparates the Aſhford vale from the Stour-dale, as before explain'd.

I.
It's Western Branch.

In our Western Diviſion, There are five conſiderable Vallies that come from *Eaſtwell* Park into the main Channel

nel of the River before it divides at Aſhford; which makes a diſtinct Region of itſelf. It's bounds are Wye, Challock, Eaſtwell, Potter's-Corner, Godington Toll, Aſhford, Coningsbrook, and ſo back to Wye again. I. *Eaſtwell.*

The Firſt of theſe is the *Spring-Grove* branch that comes a large, deep, *dry* Valley from between the hills about Challock and the Eaſtern ſide of the Park to Brewhouſe and Ely. Here this *firſt* Spring of the Vale Ariſes, (for the little Rill from Buckwell is ſo ſhort that I paſs over it) and from hence it ſlides down thro' a large and fair Valley by Spring-Grove into the Meadows at Wye Bridge. This Valley *Inoſculates* all it's Exterior Ducts ſtrongly with the Exteriors of the Grav'ny Valley of the Weſtern Diviſion of *N. E.* Kent, all over the top of the hills at the Lees and Kingswood. 1. *Inoſculation.*

The Second Branch comes from a ſpring at the bottom of the Park down under Boughton Lees, and ſo by *Wilmington* into the River under Frogbrook. 2.

The Third comes from the farther End of *Challock Lees* and the Spit-gate of Longbeech-Wood thro' the Weſt and the South ſides of the Park to Eaſtwell; a Deep, Compound dry valley ſo far; but here juſt by the Church ſprings a Brook that flows down by Kennington and Clip-mill into the River near the other: This alſo at it's Original makes a Grand *Inoſculation* with the Capillary extremities of the Interior branch of the Grav'ny, and the Exterior of the Oſpringe valley, between Weſtwell-Downs and Pattock; and in concert with the Lateralls of the Spring-Grove valley, it makes the Park a Diſtinct Hill from all the Reſt, and opens a free Communication of the Air between the Aſhford Vale, and the Weſtern Part of *N. E.* Kent. It alſo ſhapes the Turn of the Down-hills from their Southern 3. *Inoſculation.*

courſe at Godmerſham, into their Weſterly or General Range.

4. The Fourth begins at the South corner of the Park at the foot of the Hill, cloſe by the Laſt, into whoſe ſide it is ſo inſenſibly Inoſculated that it requires very cloſe Obſervation to know whether this or the laſt be the Valley that comes from Spit-gate; and gliding down on the other ſide of Kennington Common and Burton, where it is called *Bacon*'s Water, it mixes with the River near Wilsborough Lees. An Interſtice of about a mile between the mouth of theſe two laſt vallies is regularly fill'd up by little ſhort ones that fall from the Eaſt and South ſides of Kennington-Common into the Winding *Reach* of the River under Burton.

5. The Fifth comes a little more Weſt from the foot of the Hills, as do all the ſucceeding ones; and by it's Lateralls forms the Ridge of the hill that Separates this Diviſion from the next, all thro' it's deſcent; being Inoſculated every where inſenſibly with it, after the general method of Neighbouring vallies: About *Sandyhurſt* it's Water ariſes, which takes it's Courſe, thro' the Warren, by Bibrook into the River not far from the North ſide of Aſhford-Bridge. In it's paſſage it *Inoſculation.* receives into it's boſom ſome deep Lateralls, that *Inoſculate* very ſtrongly with the lower Diviſion around Godington-Toll; but the Reſt of them, heading up to the Ridge of Chart Leacon and Aſhford, præpare the River for it's diviſion into it's two Arms: which Apparatus is anſwer'd by other ſhort Lateralls that go down on each ſide from this II. Ridge into the River between Aſhford and Chart. And this *Aſhford.* Latter part may if you pleaſe be conſider'd as a Diſtinct diviſion, as it's Apparatus belongs entirely to itſelf; but it is ſmall, and has nothing remarkable enough in it to need a farther Deſcription.

As

III. *Charing* Division.

As to the Reſt of this branch of the River which deſcends to this place by Charing from it's head at Lenham, I ſhall conſider it all as one Region; and enumerate it's Vallies in the Order as they lye.

1. The Firſt of theſe Vallies which is moſt Conſiderable, is a large, Deep, Compound valley. It comes from the Weſtwell down-hills between Diggs's and Shottington Farm; occupying the ſpace of two miles at it's original. It has Three Great Branches; the Weſtwell, the Park-houſe and Diggs's. The two former of which are united with the Third under Hothfield; from whence they haſten down to the Meadows at Worting Mill.

2. The Second is a Single valley that comes from the Hills cloſe to the other, and receiving ſome pretty large Lateralls from the other ſide of Hothfield Heath, it ſinks into the River at the Paper-mill.

3. The Third is a Compound of two Branches; they come down from the hills above Weſtwell Leacon and Diggs's into the River near Broken-Foreſtall.

4. The Fourth is a double Water that comes from between Pett and Charing, Eaſt under Calehill-Warren into the River at Ford-Mill.

5. The Fifth is a large Compound valley, whoſe Original poſſeſſes a mile between Charing and Cobham. It is made up of three Principal branches; which run down from the hills by Charing, Hook and Cobham, to their Union at Stone-ſtreet; from whence it's Duct makes it's way between Park-houſe and Cale-hill into the River at Little Chart.

6. The Sixth is a Single Valley, that falls from the hills between Cobham and New Shelves, and enters the Meadows a little diſtance from the laſt on the Weſt of Park-houſe.

The

7. The Seventh is a large Valley, that comes from between New Shelves and the laſt, and goes down by Borely over Charing-Heath into the Meadows a little more to the Weſt.

8. The Eighth comes from between New and Old Shelves, down between the two Heaths into the River a little more to the Weſt.

9. The Ninth comes from between Old Shelves and Eaſt-Lenham, down by Rating-Foreſtall over Lenham Heath into the Meadows ſtill a little more to the Weſt. This Valley has two or three conſiderable Lateralls which form the *Inoſculation.* hill of Lenham Heath on the North ſide of it, and Inoſculculate with the Lateralls of the main River Vallies, from Eaſt Lenham to the Heath. The Intermediate Space between this Branch and the next is made up with ſhort Lateralls that form the hill of the Lenham Heath on the ſide of the River.

10. The *Channel.* About a mile farther, a little before you come to *Royton*-Chappel and *Chilton*, There is a Center of three Vallies, the Northern one of which is indeed properly only the Channel of the River. This comes from one Spring in Lenham-ſtreet; and from another in the road to Charing, a quarter of *River Head.* a mile more to the Eaſt called *Street-well*, which is the *Reputed* head of the River. The Rills that go off from theſe two having collected the Waters from under the hills by their Original capillary veins, and received other Laterall ones in their Deſcent, form the Original *Channel* of the River, that goes Weſt under Royton-Chappel into the Meadows a little below *Chilſon.* At this place come in alſo the two other Branches; one Double from *Sandway* on each ſide of Chilſon, and the Other from *Boughton* Malherb. The Extream Capillaries of the two Former, as alſo all the Weſtern Lateralls of the River-branch of the Northern Vallies, ariſe as aforeſaid all acroſs the Country, Inſenſibly *Inſculated* with the

the Capillaries of a Branch of the *Medway*, (the Principal or Reputed head of which is call'd *Eawell*,) which part from one another on this hill, and deſcend contrary ways; *Our* Waters running as here deſcribed into the *Stour*, and thoſe of the *Other* by Leeds into the *Medway* at Maidſtone.

Southern Vallies.

As for the *Southern* Vallies of the Stour, quite from Boughton Malherb to Aſhford, they are ſo *ſhort* and of ſo little Conſequence, not indeed as to the number but the *Quantity* of Waters they bring into the Stour, that this River may be very well deem'd to be the *Offspring* of the Down-hills. But theſe Vallies have a *Secondary* Uſe that claims our notice, which is to Form on our ſide the Ridge of the Stone-hills, which are the Boundary of this Vale-Country from the greater Vale the Weald of Kent; at the *foot* of which the River *Medway* ariſes exactly in the *ſame* manner as the Stour does under the Downs.

II.
Eastern Diviſion.

So much for our Weſtern, let us now go back to the Union of the two Rivers at Aſhford, and attend the Eaſtern branch up to it's head.

This is all that Region which lies on the Eaſtern ſide of the Channel of the Stour, and is canton'd out on the North, by *Five* ſetts of Vallies into ſo many Subdiviſions; and on the South it has ſeveral more which compoſe *Two* only.

I.
Northern are
1.
Wye.

The *Firſt* Diviſion on the North contains *Six* conſiderable Vallies, and four ſhort ones, that come down from the Down-hills between Wye, Cold-Harbour, and *Brook* on the North, and Hinxhill and Aſhford on the South. They lye ſo plain and Collateral with one another that they need no farther Deſcription, than to ſay, that they are all included between the Channel of the Stour, and the long Ridge of the Hill that runs down by the Eaſt of Brook, Spelders Hill, Hinxhill and Wilsborough; all which diſtinguiſhes This from the Second Diviſion.

II. *Brook.*

The *Second* General Diviſion is all poſſeſs'd by one large Compound valley, that ſpreads itſelf over a very conſiderable Tract of Land. This Carries that large *Brook* or Rivulet that drains it's various parts, and comes down under *Hinxhill*, by Swatfield bridge and Wilsborough-mill into the River below. It is bounded by the Hill of the Firſt Diviſion all the length of it's *N. W.* ſide: at Top it's confines lie between *Troy*-town and Hampton; on the Eaſt it has the hill that deſcends from Hampton to the Red-lyon by Brabourn Lees; and on the South below, it is confin'd between Sevington and Wilsborough down to the Meadows under Alſop-green at Hockwood Barn. It's particular branches are numerous, both on the North and the South ſide of it's Channel.

Northern *Branches.* 7.

On the *North* it has Seven; whereof the Firſt comes double partly from Wilsborough-Lees and partly from a little under Hinxhill, where it is ſtrongly Inoſculated with the Sixth branch of the Wye Diviſion. The other ſix come from the hills between Troy-town and Brabourn-ſtreet, poſſeſſing the ſpace of upwards of a mile and a half at the Original, and they fall down into the Brook ſucceſſively one after another to the Eaſt of Swatfield Bridge.

Southern *Branches.* 4.

The *Southern* ſide of this Brook is occupied by Four principal vallies that come down from Sevington, Merſham-ſtreet, *Hatch-Park*, Smeath and Brabourn-Lees; which taking up the ſpace of about two miles, go into the Meadows between Swatfield Bridge and the Tile-Kiln under Brabourn-Lees. As for the lower part of this Valley at the Meadows quite up to Swatfield Bridge, which is a Duct of ſomewhat above two miles and a half long; it has no branches, only many very ſhort Lateralls on each ſide, that compoſe the Ridge on this ſide of it's Channel, that ſeparates it from the *Proper* River Stour. And it's other or Upper extremity that lyes

above

above the Tile-Kiln aforeſaid, is only a Single Duct furniſhed with four or five Lateralls up to it's Original at *Comb*, under the hills near Brabourn.

The Third Diviſion is a little narrow Slip that lies under the laſt, cloſe down to the Channel of the main River; in length from Hockwood Barn by Merſham to *Scotts-Hall*, near five miles and a half; in which ſpace about a dozen conſiderable compound Lateralls enter the common Channel of the Stour, which come down from the Ridge of the Intermediate hill laſt mention'd, that ſeparates the Brook vallies from the Stour; the laſt of theſe is the longeſt of them all, as it comes near a mile and a half from it's *Inoſculation* on Brabourn Lees with the laſt branch of the Brook Valley near Birch-holt. This Diſtrict, correſpondent to the Second or the Weſtern diviſion, præpares the Exit, and conducts the Channel of it's Eaſtern Arm of the Stour. III. *Merſham.*

The Fourth is a large Diviſion: from it's *Grand Inoſculation* at Limridge-Green to the Meadows under Selling, it is five miles long; and in width from the Ridge hill of the laſt Diviſion to the foot of Hampton hill about three. It has Two large Vallies, that traverſe the whole Northern ſide of the Vale, directly from the hills above Brabourn and Horton into the River. IV. *Brabourn.*

The Firſt of theſe is a large Single valley, that comes from Brabourn down between the Lees and Stone-hill into the Meadows above *Scott*'s-Hall. 1.

But the Second is a very conſiderable Compound Valley of a much greater Extent, poſſeſſing in width near two miles from Brabourn to *Mount Morris*, and in length near five. It begins above the Down-hills beyond Stouting Common, where it *Inoſculates* ſtrongly with the Exteriors of the Great Bridge Valley, the Elmſted Branch of the Petham 2. Great *Inoſculation.*

Valley

Valley on one ſide; and the Capillary expanſions of the Great Nailbourn Valley on the other; and then paſſes down
Sinus. thro' a great Deep *Chaſm* or opening of the Down-hills which makes a Capacious Sinus, between Brabourn and Hampton-hill. So far it is a dry Valley; but at *Stouting*, a little above the Church, ariſes the *Spring* that is the head of the Brook or Rivulet; which receiving conſiderable Laterals, runs down by Broadſtreet and Hodiford between Stone-hill and Sellinge into the Meadows a little Eaſt of the other.

V. *Sellinge.* The Fifth and Laſt Region is poſſeſſed by the Immediate Channel of the River and it's Lateralls from *Sellinge* up to the head at Poſtling. It is bounded by Sellinge-Lees, Hyam and Mount Morris on the *W*; by the Hills from Hampton-hill to Brockhull's-buſhes on the *N:* on the *E.* by Poſtling-wents, Hony-wood and Newin-green; and on the *S.* by the Stone-hills from Bellaview to Weſt-Hyth. It has ſeveral Suits of large Laterall Branches on each Side. The Firſt,
1. *Lymne.* which is on the North ſide of the River, is a Series of three Vallies, that come down from the Stone-hills about Lymne, collateral to one another, and ſeparates this from the Southern Diviſion of this Eaſtern Region of the Stour and from the Folkſtone Vale.

2. The Second, which is Oppoſite to it on the South ſide, is a ſhort compound Valley that comes from Hyam and Hayton into the Meadows at Gimings-brooks.

3. The Third on the *E.* oppoſite to the farther part of the laſt, comes from it's Eaſtern bounds at Hony-wood into the River *S.* under Stamford Church.

4. The Fourth Suit comes from *Mount-Morris* on the *W.* and Poſtling-wents on the *E.* under the Lees into the Meadows on the North ſide of Stamford Church. Above this place the Channel is divided into two branches that fall down

down thro' another large *Chaſm* or Sinus that is formed between the hills above *Poſtling* and Brockhull's-buſhes. Here iſſue the Exterior Springs of the River, but particularly *That* which ariſes *cloſe* to the Church, under the foot of the hill, that has a ſingle *Ewe-tree* at the top of it: This is the Spring that comes out of the living Rock at five or ſix Spout-holes big enough to receive a Mans head: and this (tho' there are at leaſt five or ſix Springs within half a mile of the place, and all of them contained within this Sinus) is what is commonly called the *River-head*, as it is a conſtant Spring, that never fails in the dryeſt Seaſons. So far theſe are all *Water*-Vallies, the true natural Veins of the River, that Collect their ſtores from every individual part of the hills, both the Greater and Leſſer: what remains of this Valley from this place upwards is all Dry. It ariſes above the hills on the back of the River-head, between Louſeborough and Brockhull's-buſhes; and it is ſo ſtrongly but gradually *Inoſculated* with the Exteriors of the Liminge Branch of the Great Nailbourn Valley (the paſſage of it's younger brother the *Bourn)* that it is difficult to ſay Which of the vallies, the Liminge or the Poſtling Group, it belongs to; but when in about half a mile's diſtance from it's original, it arrives at the turn of the Hill, that lies above the River-head, it is diſtinguiſhable enough, and opens it's paſſage into the great Gap or Sinus of the Poſtling branch, as above deſcribed.

Sinus.

Head of the *Stour.*

Inoſculation and *Sinus.*

As for the Vallies in the SOUTHERN Region of this Eaſtern Diviſion, as they are of more conſideration than thoſe of the Weſtern, I ſhall afford them a little notice. They properly make two Diviſions, One on the *Weſtern* and the other on the *Eaſtern* ſide of *Collier* Hill.

II.
SOUTHERN Vallies.

The *Former* has Six or Seven Branches: The Firſt of which is a large Compound Valley, conſiſting of five or ſix ſections that are the Proper *Veins* of what is called the

I.
Weſtern.
7.
Of Old Stours

Old Stour; They bring their Waters from Beauvoir-ſhales, the Moted-houſe, Kingsnorth, and Byrchland-wood, into the Channel of the River at Park-Dyke and Hockwood-Barn. The moſt Weſterly of them bounds this from the Weſtern Region of the Aſhford Vale, and it's Southern Capillaries from the Waters of the Weald of Kent. The other five or ſix are all ſingle and grow ſhorter and ſhorter the higher they come into the Channell, forming the Low ridge of this Gentle Hill from Byrchland-Wood (by Collier-Hill) to Broad-Oak, and *Inoſculating* all their Extremities round the hill with thoſe both of the firſt Branch of the Eaſtern Diviſion, and the Bonnington branch of the Weald.

II. *Eaſtern.* 7. To the Second or *Eaſtern* Part, belong alſo ſix or ſeven Vallies. The Firſt of them comes a conſiderable length from under the Stone-hills above *Allington*-Fright; in it's Deſcent receiving ſome Lateralls, particularly one large Compound one, that forms the Eaſtern ſide of Collier-hill. The others ariſe all at the top of the Stone-hills, from the Quarry above Allington Fright to Afterpool near Lymne; and they come down in more Oblique directions into the River between Eve-Gate and Sellinge-Lees, in ſo regular a manner, that they need no farther Explanation.

I have now accompanied the River Stour up to Both it's Heads; and have finiſhed my Progreſs thro' the Aſhford Vale. I proceed now to the other part of this Low Country, which is the

II. FOLKSTONE-VALE.

FOLKSTONE Vale. *Boundaries.* This is a pretty pleaſant little Region Independent on any other part of the Country. It has Downs; it has Meadows; it has Marſhes; it has Brooks; it has every thing in ſmall parcels that you find in the larger Regions. It is bounded on the *W.* by the Ridge of a Gentle hill that ſeparates the Ex-

Exteriors of the Slabrook-Valley from the Exteriors of the Stour in the Aſhford Vale. On the *N.* the Down-hills from Brockhull's-buſhes to the Cliffs at Caldham diſtinguiſh it from Uphill Eaſt Kent, for the length of ſix miles. On the *N. E.* from Caldham on theſe Cliffs to the Saltwood Brook at the Eaſtern end of Hyth (about five miles and a half) it is included within the Sea ſhore; and on the *S.* from that Brook to the Exterior of the Aſhford Vale, about three miles more, it is divided by the Stone-hills from Romney Marſh. It's greateſt length from Newing-green to the Cliffs at Caldham is eight miles. It's Vallies, as thoſe of the Aſhford Vale, are all *Water*-Vallies.

The Diſpoſition of the Vallies of this Country naturally make two, *viz.* the *S. Weſtern* and *N. Eaſtern* Diviſions, whereof the Firſt contains three, *viz.* the Slabrook, the Saltwood and the Sea-brook Waters; and the other but Two, *viz.* the Sandgate and Folkſtone Brooks. I. *Weſtern.*

The *Slabrook* is the moſt Weſtern Water; it flows down a large compound Valley that comes by three or four Branches from the hill that ſeparates theſe from the Stour Vallies under the Down-hills at Brockhull's-buſhes; and alſo from many more all over the top of Weſtenhanger-Park as far as to the Stone-hill: Theſe are all joyn'd at the Slabrook, which falls down into the Sea *W.* of Hyth, at the *N. E.* end of the Tail of the great Bank of *Sea-baich* that lines the Shore two miles long, and a quarter of a mile wide. 1. Slabrook.

The *Saltwood* Brook comes from Beachborough Hill, down under Saltwood Caſtle on the other ſide of Hyth into the Sea near the Former. 2. *Saltwood.*

The *Seabrook* is the Principal water: It comes out of a Great Sinus under the Hills at the Hangers between Beachborough and Newington in four or five branches. It is a large Compound Valley, of which the Principal is that 3. *Seabrook.*

which

Sinus and *Inoſculation.*

which comes from cloſe under Tatter-Lees: They all deſcend by Frognall and Newington, unite at Cold Harbour, and after receiving Lateralls on both ſides, go into the Shore at Seabrook. At the end of this Sinus is a General *Grand* Inoſculation of this Vale with both the Upper Region and the Aſhford Vale. For on the *W.* the hills of the Hangers *ſink*, to let in the *Eching* or Eaſtern Group of the Great Nailbourn Valley; whilſt the *Liminge* or Weſtern Group of the ſame Inoſculates as ſtrongly, on the other ſide of the Hill, with the Exteriors of the *Stour* above it's Head at Poſtling. And on the *N.* the Vallies ſhoot up ſeveral leſſer Heads thro' the leſſer Sinuſes of the Hangers, and Inoſculate more Inſenſibly with the Exteriors of the *Denton* Branch of the Barham Valley, that begins it's Courſe on the Hills between Tatter-Lees and Arpinge-ſtreet. Theſe three Vallies run directly acroſs the Vale from the Hills to the Sea, and the Laſt of them extends itſelf to the length of four miles, which is the Greateſt Width of this whole Country.

II. *Northern.*

But the Vallies of the *Northern* Region, which are but *Two*, take a more oblique or Eaſterly courſe to the Sea. The

1. *Sandgate.*

Firſt is a ſmall one, about a mile and a half in Length, and does but fill up the Interval betwixt the next of This and the laſt of the other Diviſion. It comes from the Eaſtern part of Cheriton, about the Oaks, down by Querling into the

2. *Folkſtone.*

Sea at *San'gate* Caſtle. But the main and Principal one ariſes by many Capillaries at the Exteriors of the Sea-brook, all along from *Pean* under the Hills almoſt as far as to Cheriton Church; which being collected into a pretty Channel, deſcends by Bredmere thro' *Folkſtone* down into the Sea; receiving all the way in it's Deſcent from the Down-hills, for the ſpace of three miles, nine or ten branches, which fluſh the waters down from ſeveral very plentiful ſprings, the moſt conſiderable of which are thoſe that ariſe about the *Caſtle*;

and

and Sugar-loaf Hills. On the South ſide of it's Channel it receives many ſhort Lateralls that are not of Moment enough to require a particular deſcription. It may be noted that this is the only Water that empties itſelf directly into the Sea, for all the reſt of the whole Vale Sink into the Baïch and Sand, very near the Shore, and looſe themſelves in it.

Of theſe Streams I can't but take particular notice of one that is partly *Natural*, partly *Artificial*, call'd *St. Einſwith's Water*, which this Lady convey'd to her Monaſtery. Theſe Freſhes, we ſuppoſe, uſed to be at leaſt very frequently, Overflowed with the Tide in her time up as high as to that place in the Meadows where ſhe has *Diverted* it from it's natural Courſe into this *Aquæduct*, which ſhe made for the ſupply of her Houſe. It is the Current Opinion of the People here, that this Water does actually *Aſcend* in it's courſe from the Marſhes to the *Bale-Pond*, which is the Reſervoir or Baſon into which it Empties itſelf; but others upon the principles of Hydroſtaticks, won't admit the Poſſibility of any ſuch aſcent, as there is no Mill or Engine to force it up. I was curious to know what my Portable *Barometer* would ſay to this matter; therefore in July laſt, I went with it from *High-water* mark under Folkſtone town up to the *Spring-head*; and then down again by the Artificial *Cut* that carries this water, firſt acroſs the Meadows, and then out of them into the Uplands all the way to the Bale-Pond, which is very near the top of the Cliffs, by the Church: and from thence I deſcended the ſteep way down the Cliffs to the ſame High-water mark again underneath them. And, becauſe they may be ſomething particular, I will here produce my *Obſervations*.

St. *Enſwith's* Water.

From High-water mark up to St. Enſwith's Spring-head, about half a mile *W.* of the Caſtle-hill, in the next Sinus be-

beyond the Cherry-hole, it is about *two Miles and a half* upon the Line.

From the Spring-head to the place under Bredmere-wood, where the *Artificial* Cut goes out of the natural Channel, acroſs the Meadows it is *a Mile*; and from thence to Drove-ſtocks at the edge of the Meadows where it leaves them, it is about *half* a mile.

From thence to *Wiltie* in the Uplands it is about *three quarters* of a mile; and from Wiltie it is half a mile to the *Bale-pond*, which is within eight or *ten* rods of the top of the Cliffs that look down to my High-water mark.

Now allowing *ninety* perpendicular feet for every tenth of an inch of the Mercury in the Tube (which as you will ſee below, is what I find to be near the Truth) it is from High-water mark

	Perpendicular Feet.	
To St. Enſwith's Spring-Head - - - - - - -	216	
	Perp^{r}. Feet.	
From thence to the Cut at Bredmere-wood -	117	
From thence to the Edge of the Meadows at Drove-Stocks - - - - - - - - -	18	
This makes the *Deſcent* from the Spring, a mile and a half - - - - - - - - -	135	
From thence to Wiltie it *Aſcends* - - -	36	
This leaves from the Spring-head perp^{r}. feet of Altitude - - - - - - - - - - -	99	
From thence to the Baſe-Pond it *deſcends* again	18	
Total Deſcent from the Spring is - - -	117	
From the Pond to the High-water mark it is -	99	
Total Elevation of the Spring-head above High-water mark is - - - - - - - -	216	H. W^{r}. *Mark.* O

Now if my Inſtrument do not Deceive me (and I don't know any reaſon to ſuſpect either it or myſelf of Error in the

the Experiment) this is the State of the caſe, however improbable it may ſeem: And, as I have no time to ſpend upon Diſputes, I leave it to the conſideration of the Curious, without any other Obſervation upon it than this, that the Deſcent of the Water of 117 feet from the Spring head to the Artificial cut at Bredmere, is thro' a *Natural* Channel of the Uſual dimenſions of theſe Spring-head-Rills, perhaps at a Medium ſomewhere about a *Yard wide*, and *ſix or eight inches deep*; but the *Aquæduct* that *diverts* this Water from it's natural courſe from this place at Bredmere Wood, and more particularly at Drove-Stocks, juſt where it leaves the Meadows to *aſcend* (as is ſuppoſed) the Uplands, it is a ſquare Brick Channel, ſcarcely a *foot wide or deep:* ſo that the Water deſcends 135 perpendicular feet thro' a *wide* Channel a mile and a half long, before it makes this ſuppoſed Aſcent of 36 feet to Wiltie, thro' a *narrow* one of three quarters of a mile; from which place all the way to the ciſtern at Folkſtone town's end it is alſo a very narrow and ſhallow Channel: but out of the Ciſtern it is convey'd near a quarter of a mile, thro' a wider cut into it's general Reſervoir, the Bale-pond. So that the Vulgar Opinion of this Water's being brought up to St. Enſwith's Monaſtery, ſeems to be not altogether without Foundation; as it does manifeſtly, even by common obſervation, *aſcend* from Drove-Stocks to Wiltie: but they are deceived as to the reſt by the high *ſituation* of the Pond above the Sea, being at the ſame time Ignorant that the *Deſcent* of the valley from Drove-Stocks thither is ſo great as to leave this Pond in fact 18 perpendicular feet *lower* than the beginning of this Aquæduct at the Edge of the Meadows, from whence it's valley Aſcends to *Wiltie* and *no* farther.

The Stone-Hills.

I have now nothing more to remark in the Folkſtone Vale, than that the Rag-Stone Hills which are it's Maritime boun-

boundary, begin and ſet off almoſt cloſe under, and much below the Chalk or Down Hills, at Eaſtware Bay. They take their way faſt by the Sea as far as to San'gate Caſtle; but here the ſhore trending gradually towards the *S.* gives room to the narrow ſlip of the *Tail* of Romney Marſh to intervene; which, as the Coaſt winds itſelf off towards Dimchurch and Romney, grows wider and wider. But theſe Hills keeping on their Courſe *direct*, firſt over part of the Marſh, as far as to Allington, and thence by Chart, Pluckley and Egerton to Boughton Malherb, they overlook the Weald, and accompany the Down-hills in pretty *near* a Parallel line to the end of my bounds, and much farther.

I come now to the Weald of Kent and Romney Marſh, the other parts of South-Eaſt Kent; of which, as they are out of my Diſtrict and Propoſals, I ſhould have nothing to ſay, did not my Deſire of rendering my Chart as Compleat as I can, diſpoſe me to præſent them each with a Tinct or Ground ſuitable to the General Nature of their Lands, and to Map them in a free manner ſo far as my Paper extends. By this ſlight Work (as I call it in compariſon with the Reſt of my Chart) not only their Situation, but their Nature and Conſent with the reſt of the Country will plainly appear. And this finiſhes the Deſcription of the whole *Eaſtern Angle* of *Britain* from Sea to Sea.

III. WEALD of KENT.

THE WEALD OF KENT

It's Bounds. The *Clay* Hills.

Is all that country that has the *Stone*-hills on it's *N.* from Boughton Malherb on the *W.* to Allington on the *E.* Here, at a little houſe called Cophouſe, there ſets off from the Stone-hills, another Ledge of hills, which are a ſtiff *Clay* or Marle, the natural Soil of the Weald. Theſe turn down firſt a little way *S.* but very quickly round off to a *S. W.* direction and form a pleaſant angle or *Corner*, that lies be-

between the Aſhford-Vale and Romney Marſh. This Ledge of hills keeps on the ſame courſe, ſtill Receeding farther from the Stone-hills, as it goes on by Bonington, Bilſington, and Ruckinge to Warehorn, which is the Extent of my Paper; and theſe hills are it's Southern boundary, that divides the Weald from Romney Marſh. *River Medway.*

This whole country is the Sinus or *Matrix* of the River *Medway*, as the Aſhford Vale is of the Stour: and it is proportionally Larger than This, as the Medway is a Greater river. And ſo much of it in particular as appears in my paper, under the greateſt part of the Stone-hills, is poſſeſs'd by the main Branch of the Medway; whoſe Springs, Rills, and Brooks ariſe and are Generated under the foot of theſe hills, exactly in the *ſame* manner as thoſe of the Stour do from the *top* of them, and from the *foot* of the Down-hills. That the manner therefore of their ſo doing may appear in Concert with thoſe of the other River; I have juſt sketch'd out, not the very individual Local ſprings and rills, as I have endeavoured to do exactly in the other country, which lies within my Deſcription; but rather the *manner* of the Riſe of theſe rills of the Medway under the hills oppoſite to the Springs of the Stour above them in the Aſhford Vale; and I have pointed out the Courſe of their Deſcent into their Brooks; ſome of the larger of which, that have occured to me in my ſeldom journeys in the Weald, I have delineated in their proper places. So much in ſhort I have done as ſufficiently ſhows, when the Brooks or Rivulets which receive theſe their Rills, begin to be of ſome Note. But all Theſe, and many more by me unknown, belong to the main branch of the Medway that Drains all this Country (except thoſe that water the little Nook between Shadoxhurſt and Coppus, whoſe waters fall into the Marſh) and they go down in *one* Arm by Bethersden, Smarden,

Headcorn, Style-bridge and Hunton, to Yalding, where it is united with the *Other* Great branch of the Medway that comes from Tunbridge. Theſe now become One, take a direction, (as the Stour does when it leaves *it's* Vale) and roll along thro' Maidſtone and Rocheſter, a Noble wide and deep River, into the Weſt Swale; or rather into the Mouth of the Thames, between the Iſle of Grean on one ſide, and Sheerneſs and Queenborough in Shepey on the other.

Inoſculations. 1. At *Surrenden.* What is farther remarkable in this Country, is it's ſeveral very *Grand* Inoſculations with the Aſhford Vale. The *Firſt* is between Surrenden and Goldwell in Chart Magna; where the Vallies of the whole country by a very Gentle riſe enter the Aſhford-Vale; with whoſe Vallies it is gradually yet ſtrongly Inoſculated: for here they leave a great Hollow, for the ſpace of three miles, between that and the Hill at Goldwell; the Stone-hills partly Intermitting and partly Receeding inward to Hothfield and Godington.

2. *Chart Magna.* But the *Second* is of a Grand Extent. For the Stone-hills, which Reſume their courſe at Goldwell and proceed thro' Great Chart, Intermit or retire inward again from the Quarrie at Beauvoir-Shales, to Aſhford, Wilsborough, Sevington, Merſham and Smeath: after which they Return to their Former courſe at the Quarry at Tap-Hill on the *W.* of Allington. By this Receſs the Vale for the Space of full *five miles* upon the line, is laid ſo Inſenſibly into the Weald, that it looks all like one entire flat Country; the Deſcent of the Capillary veſſels of the ſeveral Waters being very Gentle; yet their Intermixture is ſo Intimate, that without an attentive and judicious Search, you don't perceive the little Elevation of the Ground, that ſeparates them all from one another, and the Weald from the Aſhford-Vale: eſpecially, as all over this ſpot of Ground, on this ſide of the River

River Stour, the Soil, which is a deep ſtiff Clay, is ſo exactly the *ſame* with that of the Weald, that one would be apt, whatever the Local are, to lay the Philoſophical bounds on the other ſide of the River at the Stone-hills, did not the manifeſt Diſtribution of the Waters all thro' Kingsnoth, *two* contrary-ways, preciſely Diſtinguiſh theſe two Regions from one another.

Not far from the Middle of this great Chaſm there is a Remarkable *Hill* that ſtands ſingle; and I take this particular Notice of it that I may obſerve it's *Make* and Conſtruction, as it may well paſs for a Sample not only for others of the ſame ſort, but of the Hills in general. It is an high round Maſs, left by the falling off of the Capillary Extremities of ſeveral Vallies that deſcend from Three of the branches of the Stour, and perhaps from as many of the Weald, that gently *Inoſculate* with one another all round the foot of the Hill; which going from thence into their ſeparate Collections, all equally contribute to it's Formation. But what is worthy of note (tho' it be no very uncommon thing in other places) is that at the very *Top* of this hill there is a large *Pond*; which does not give riſe to any of the Springs below at the foot of the hill, nor Communicate with them, except in a very fluſh time of Water; when it runs over by a little trench or Artificial Cut made for that purpoſe from the Lip of the pond down to the Rills below. Nor do I ſuppoſe that this pond is ever dry, for in the Month of Auguſt laſt, when I was there with my Barometer, after a very *Dry* Spring and Summer; when all the Fountains below, and almoſt all the ponds of the country round about had been dry a conſiderable time, the Surface of this Water was of a Large extent, and it had a conſiderable depth of Water in it. A certain Argument in my Opinion, that whatever quantities of Water may be generated by the *Condenſation* of Elevated

Collier Hill.

A Pond.

Vapours

Vapours about the hills, yet Nature has other ways of furniſhing us with Water by Raiſing thoſe of the Sea cleanſed and purified, or other Subterraneous Waters into various places of the Country. Here was plenty when the low parts had none; nor were thoſe, tho' they lye quite open to the Sun and Wind, Exhal'd or evaporated ſo faſt as they were Supplied by a permanent Spring, that ariſes, as my Barometer informs me, near an hundred perpendicular feet above the Springs at the foot of the hill. But this would lead me into a large field of Diſcourſe; I muſt forbear this Argument and cloſe up my Deſcription of this Country with a word of a Third conſiderable Inoſculation between the Weald and the *S. E.* Region of the Aſhford Vale, which takes up all the ſpace between this Remarkable Hill and Allington.

3. Inoſculation in the *Corner*.

The Extreme Nook or Angle of the Weald being form'd as aforeſaid, by the different Diſpoſitions of the Stone and Clay-hills; it is occupied by a large Compound Water-Valley, that Deſcends by it's main branch from Collier-hill, and it's Leſſer one from Allington, thro' this *Corner* of the Weald down into Romney Marſh; into which it's Mouth opens under Bonnington. The Extremities of both theſe Branches are ſtrongly, in whole Groups, *Inoſculated* with the Broad-Oak branches of the River Stour; with one of them between the Hill and Allington Fright; and with the other between the Fright and the Corner. By this Artifice the whole Stour-dale (which is laid entirely open into the Aſhford-Vale at Wye) Communicates it's Air with the Weald: This derives it down into the Marſh, and This to the Sea; whoſe Atmoſphere is on the other hand diſperſed all over the Marſh from Dimchurch-Wall, and paſſes in it's turn, as the Winds carry it, thro' theſe Avenues to the other Sea at Sandwich-Bay.

Communication of *Atmoſpheres*.

In

In like manner it may, or rather muſt naturally be ſuppoſed (tho' for want of actual knowing, I have not aſſerted or Delineated it) that the Vallies of all that part of the Weald, that is not occupied by the Medway, deſcend acroſs this Corner of it Southward down into the Marſh, and thereby continue this intimate Communication of the Atmoſpheres of all the Regions with one another; and more particularly, that the great Level that runs up between *Kenardington* and *Warehorn* which I have juſt noted at it's beginning, as well as others which I have not noted, do meet the *Extremities* of the Medway Vallies ſomewhere about Woodchurch as far as to Shadoxhurſt, for ſo far is the Medway extended; and that others alſo do meet the Waters of the Stour in the manner as I have deſcribed the Bonington Water: and that theſe all come down in their ſeveral Streams on the *E.* of Warehorn, by Ham-ſtreet, Orl'ſton, Rucking and Bilſington into the Marſh.

The Waters of the Corner.

And altho' I have not the Authority of either *Simmondſon*'s or *Seller*'s Maps to back this Opinion; yet am I thoroughly perſwaded of the Truth of this conjecture from the nature of the country and the diſpoſition of the Main ſtreams of the Medway: for theſe leave a Diſtrict that are ſurely fill'd up with Water-Vallies that deſcend in a proper and convenient order thro' it. Waters of Leſſer note, and Vallies of *all* ſorts are entirely out of the *Map-makers* Scheme: their Silence therefore is not to be urg'd againſt this Opinion; conſidering eſpecially, that they have neither of them taken any notice of the Brooks that do actually deſcend from theſe Inoſculations which I have juſt now deſcribed; It is then no wonder, if they overlook ſeveral others that traverſe this Country as things too particular for their notice. But whatever Defect there may poſſibly be ſuppoſed in regard to the Waters; yet this I know, that there are all over the Weald regular Suits

of Valleys, that Inoſculate Above at the hills in the manner juſt now deſcribed, and maintain their Communication Below, by the entrance of their Mouths into

IV. ROMNEY MARSH.

ROMNEY MARSH.

It's *Bounds.*

This is all that Maritime, Low country, that lies *under* the Clay Hills of the Weald, from *Warehorn* at the Utmoſt limits of my Paper, as far as to *Coppus*; between which and the *Sea* is incloſed the full Body of the Marſh. From this place, as the *Stone-hills* take their Range above on the *N.* and the *Shore* approaches nearer towards them from the *S.* the Marſh diminiſhes gradually in width, and goes on by Brookhull's-Barn, in a narrow *Tail* or ſlip between the hills and the great bank of *Sea-Baich* that is two miles long and half a mile wide, till it dwindles by degrees into nothing at San'gate Caſtle, where the Folkſtone Cliffs begin. This whole Tract was formerly all *Sea*, and has been Inn'd by the great induſtry of the Inhabitants, at the Expence of the Lords or Landholders; principally by a famous high Mount or Bank called Dimchurch *Wall*, over which the common Road lies to Romney; which by the ſtrength of partly it's own Bulk and partly the Timber and Radle-work, with which it is defended towards the Sea, keeps that voracious Element from taking freſh poſſeſſion of it. As for the *Waters* of this Country, which are very numerous, they are great Marſh Guts and leſſer Dykes, that Sew into the Sea; of which, as the whole Country is out of my Diſtrict, I can give but little account. However, I have beſtowed upon the Lands a Marſh-Ground, and borrowed the Waters from Simmondſon's Map of Kent, that it may not appear quite naked. As to *Inoſculations* with the Weald; I know of none, nor ſuppoſe there can be any, except the Mouths of the ſeveral Brooks that come into it from thence. For this Coun-

It's Tail and Bank of *Baich.*

Dimchurch *Wall.*

Inoſculations.

try,

try, tho' it may have Hollows here and there, can have no Syſtems or Suits of Vallies, in as much as it is not properly land but *Sea* in it's Original. However there is one Regular ſingle Water-valley; which is the Interior Arm of the Slabrook Water of the Folkſtone Vale. This runs, I am apt to believe, the whole Extent of the Marſh cloſe under the Stone-hills, from the Corner of the Weald at Coppus; but I am ſure of it from Lymne, cloſe under the foot of theſe hills, into the Slabrook valley at the Weſt end of Hyth.

Thus have I, with no ſmall labour, travel'd over the whole Country of my Chart, and to the beſt of my power, given a ſufficient Deſcription of all it's Regions and Parts. And herein I have made ſuch a particular detail of all their Vallies; that this Diſcourſe Compared with the Work, I hope, will be very Intelligible; and without it, it is no wonder if This, like other Deſcriptions not read with their Correſpondent Figures, ſhould appear Intricate and perhaps Obſcure.

Scale of *Altitudes*.

It remains now only that I explain the Deſign and Uſe of a good number of Arithmetical Figures, which you will find diſperſed all over the Chart, but more particularly thro' the Courſe of the River. Theſe relate to the *Altitudes* or Elevations of the ſeveral parts of the Country above the *Low* or High-water mark at Sandwich-Bay and other places of the Sea; in order to judge what *Proportions* the parts of this Grand fabrick bear to one another.

Theſe Figures belong principally to the River *Stour*, whoſe Riſe in the Aſhford-Vale and Progreſs thro' the Stour-dale take up a great tract of Land. They are the Reſult of the *Torricellian* Experiment made, in order to ſhow the Degrees of the Aſcent of the River and it's boundaries; both *Abſo-*

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late from the Low-water mark at the Sea, and *Relative* to one another between any two given places.

By the *Barometer.* In this buſineſs I employ'd two accurate Upright *Barometers*, both made by the ſame hand, upon the ſame Conſtruction: one I fix'd in a conſtant place in my houſe; the other, made into a more Convenient form for *Carriage*, I took with me in my Journeys. Their Tubes are pretty large, being $\frac{2}{10}$ of an inch diameter within; and they are both of them equipp'd, beſides the common Scale of Inches and Tenths, with a ſliding *Nonius* Scale and a *Microſcope*; which divides each tenth of the Inches into ten other parts, *i. e.* into hundredths, by the coincidence of ſome or other of it's lines with one of the tenths of the common Scale; higher or Lower according as the Glaſs directs you to ſet the Index exactly to the edge or top of the Collumn of Mercury in the Tube. This is in a few words their Conſtruction; their Uſe follows.

Barometical *Experiments.* Much Labour and Judgment have been beſtowed by many curious Enquirers in diverſe parts of the World, in order to aſcertain the Quantity of perpendicular heights that correſponds with the ſeveral Elevations and Depreſſions of the Mercury in the Barometer: but the amount of their Experiments differs more than one would expect from ſuch judicious and faithful Philoſophers. *Mariotte*, *Caſſini*, and more particularly the *Scheuzers*, who have taken immenſe pains to determine the height of diverſe Mountains above the Level of the Sea, vary very much in their Altitudes. And, to be a little more particular, *Dereham* for the Monument at London gives to each tenth of an inch 82 perpendicular feet; *Nettleton* for ſome hills in Yorkſhire 85; *M. De la Hire* for the top of the great Hall of the Obſervatory in Paris 89 $\frac{2}{10}$; Mr. *Halley* for Snowdon Hill in Wales 90, all Engliſh: and *Celſius* for the depth of a Mine near Upſall 105, and for the height

height of a Tower 111 feet of Swediſh Meaſure: the particulars of all which may be ſeen in the Philoſophical Tranſactions N°. 229. 236. (*Lowthorp*'s Abridgment, vol. ii. p. 13. 14.) N°. 386 and 388; and in the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences N°. 33. Engliſh Edition. My own Experiments for ſeveral Elevations of Different heights, amongſt which the principal is that of the great Tower of our Cathedral, Theſe give me 90, 91, 92, and once or twice ninety-five.

Whence this difference ariſes in experiments taken by the *ſame* Inſtrument and the ſame Obſervator, I ſhall not offer to account for; theſe are nicetys that I have no need of adjuſting, as they are of no conſequence to that *General* Idea only, that I deſign to give of the Plan of this country, as to this Article: if any one has a mind to examine the different Expanſions of the Air at it's different Elevations from the ſurface of the Earth, allowed to different heights of the column of the Mercury in the Tube, he may find them Minutely calculated in Halley's and Nettleton's *Tables* in the Abridgments of the Tranſactions as before cited. But, notwithſtanding theſe Differences that I have now and then found in my Trials with the Barometer, the greateſt part particularly of thoſe that I moſt Depend upon, give me 90. Wherefore to avoid all Fractions in my Calculation, and to diſincumber my Chart from too great a number of figures which in many places would breed confuſion, I have Fix'd upon that round number for the Conſtruction of my Scale of Altitudes; that being, as I apprehend, near to the Truth.

Method of the Experiments.

The two Barometers, *viz.* the *Standard* and the *Portable* that I made uſe of in theſe experiments, correſpond very *nearly* with one another; as it was neceſſary they ſhould, for the Portable alone would have been Inſufficient for this Work: neither could it be well corrected by the other, if there

were any Great difference between them. This could indeed have told me in a Single experiment or two, made in a ſhort time of one another, how much Higher or Lower this place was from that; provided the Air in the mean time had undergone no *Alteration* in it's Gravity: but as that is very ſeldom the caſe in our Climate for 24 or half 24 hours together, it was neceſſary to know what theſe alterations were, and to make proper *Allowances* for them in my Calculations. An account therefore was kept of theſe taken from the Standard at home, as a Cheque upon the *Portable*, whilſt I was employing this abroad in my Journeys; by examining of which at my Return, and ſeeing what *Changes* there had been in the Standard, and at what hours of the day they were noted, I had authority to alter and amend the *Data* of the Portable, by adding to or ſubſtracting from them the Greater or Leſſer Gravity of the Air at Canterbury; ſuppoſing it to be the ſame in thoſe parts of the neighbourhood, where I was employ'd, as at home; which is no unreaſonable conjecture, conſidering that I very ſeldom made uſe of the Inſtrument but in fair Weather, never in very windy or wet Seaſons.

Low-water Mark. The *Series* of my Experiments begins at *Low-water* mark at the Bar of the Haven in Sandwich-Bay: and, as often as I had opportunities of being in different parts of the Country, I made a Regular Progreſs from the mouth of the River all along it's banks up to it's head. For I judged that it was eaſier and leſs liable to Error, to go up from the Mouth of the central Valley by it's *Sections* to it's Springs, than to come down from it's head by it's Diviſions to the Sea. And in my Aſcent I was always particularly mindfull to ſett down my Inſtrument in the very *place*, where I took my Figures laſt, that my Scale might be carefully connected, and free from conjectures; every part of it being founded upon Such de-

demonſtration, as the Inſtrument is capable of giving me. By this means within the Compaſs of four or five Years, I found ſufficient opportunities of taking the Altitudes, not only of the various parts of the River *Stour*, and of the other Leſſer Rivers and Brooks, but alſo of the principal *Ridges* of the Hills, that are the ſeveral Philoſophical Boundaries of the different Regions. In doing of which I have been very careful not only to ſee that the Inſtrument was in Good order at each experiment, but to be very Attentive to all the particulars of true Obſervation in myſelf as well as in that; to the end that being very exact in Taking the figures of the Inſtrument, I might with my beſt Judgment make ſuch allowance for any of it's defects as appear'd reaſonable to me, when I came to reduce my Barometical into Arithmetical Figures.

This Scale of Altitudes then, is a Regular, Uniform Series of Arithmetical Figures all ſet in the very places, where the Experiments were made; and they note the number of Perpendicular feet of the Elevation of thoſe ſeveral places where they are Set. I have ſeldom indeed taken notice of any thing under the 100th part of an inch, which anſwers to nine feet of Altitude, eſpecially in the Greater elevations: in as much as my Nonius's Divider is profeſſedly calculated to ſhow no more: and this is particular enough for my deſign; a defect of nine feet in a number of four, five, ſix or ſeven hundred, being very inconſiderable. However, as I can by my Eye aſſiſted with the *Microſcope* plainly perceive that ſometimes the line of the Nonius does not *exactly* fall in with the line of the tenth, but ſeems as it were between two of them, I have ſo far taken notice even of theſe as to make allowances in ſeveral places for the other four feet and a half, by making *two* of them anſwer for nine feet, and have thereby kept up to the preciſe Truth as near as I could find

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The *Graduation* of the Scale.

it. The *Low-water* mark then at the Bar of the Haven is the *Beginning* of the Scale. From whence as you go up the River, it rises to 9, 18, 27, 36, and so on in a Gradual elevation quite up to the two *Heads* of the River at Lenham and Postling, whose heights are 621 and 495; and even to the *Ridge* of the Down-hills just above them, that mounts up to 783 and 763; which are the Highest hills of the Country, and the boundary of the two General Regions of North and South East Kent.

For the *Stour*.

All the Figures that relate to the Ashford vale and the Stour-dale, *i. e.* to the whole *Rise* and *Course* of the River Stour, Refer to the *Low*-water mark at the Bar of the Haven;

The *Lesser* Waters

but there are Lesser calculations made for the Lesser systems of Waters; whose Figures belong to the *High-water* marks of other various parts of the Sea. On the *West* of Boughton-hill are the Sittingbourn and Faversham Creeks; and the Grav'ny, Sea-Salter and Whitstable Brooks; On the *East* side in the Hern Vale the Swakely and Hern-Bay Brooks: And in the *S. E.* on the other side of the Coast beyond the North Foreland, the Course of the Nailbourn into the River Dure at Alkham; and of that down by Ewell and River into Dovor-Harbour, are sign'd with these Figures. And *Lower* still, on the other side of the South Foreland; the Rise of the waters under the great Down-hills, and their Course thro' their several Channels athwart the Folkstone Vale into the Sea are all mark'd in the same manner. By this means you have not only a general, but a particular, and a Comparative view of all the parts of this Country that as well their *Absolute* heights above the Level of the Sea at High-water mark, as their *Respective* that relate both to the Waters of the Stour and to one another, all appear in a very intelligible manner. The Reason Why I have made all these Lesser calculations from the *High* instead of the Low-water mark is,

that

that the Low one, in ſeveral places, is ſcarcely preciſe enough to be the Beginning of the Series; or if it were, it is often not to be come at but by much trouble; and when you are there, it is in different places various as to it's Depth of Water. The difference indeed is not great; for by the beſt enquiry I could make among the Mariners upon the ſeveral Coaſts, I found none were leſs than fourteen, nor more than 18 or 19 perpendicular feet at moſt Lower than the High-water mark; which was always in my power to come at, and to make my Obſervations upon without Interruption. So that in theſe Diſtricts, if you add *ſixteen* feet at a Medium to any of the Figures of Altitudes, you have the Utmoſt Elevation of theſe Waters, as you had of the Stour, from it's Barr or Mouth in the Bay. High-water mark is ſign'd ♁ and the Low is ⊙: and theſe marks you will find plac'd in their proper diſtances from one another; the latter of which is ſo various that it is ſometimes very near, ſometimes a quarter of a mile, ſometimes half a mile; and in ſome places, particularly at Sea-Salter, above a mile diſtant from the Shore. In fine, for I muſt not multiply unneceſſary Explanations, this Scale is ſo Univerſal, Uniform and Diſtinct, that with theſe few hints you will readily come into the uſe of it, and underſtand the Parts and Proportions of the whole Country.

Laſtly, as to my *Orthography* thro' the whole Chart, I have been by no means Curious in that point: but rather mindful not to write the names of places according to their true and *obſcure* but their obvious and *Vulgar* pronuntiation. Such as Sittingbourn for Seedingbourn; Mil'ton for Middleton; Gra'ny for Graveney; Bas'mere for Baddleſmere; Bar'ſton for Barfriſton; Shepherd's-well for Sibert's-Wold; Palſworth for Paddleſworth; Hacliff for Archcliff; Orl'ſton for Orlaſton; and ſeveral others of that ſort. I write not as a Conveyancer or an Antiquary, but as a Naturaliſt

Orthography.

who desires to be readily understood by all sorts of Readers; and I think that the most known Names best suit my Design.

I have now said every thing that I think is Necessary to the Explanation of the Design and Execution of my Chart, and shall only subjoyn a word or two about the Present state and condition of it.

Present State of the Chart.

It may be perhaps expected from the Reasons that I gave, in the Beginning of this discourse, for my keeping the Chart under my Correction, and Deferring it's Publication so long beyond my Proposals, that I should now at last warrant it for a Compleat Performance, perfect and free from all *Errors*. Far be it from me to have any such fond or supercilious Opinion of it. I know the Difficulty of the Work too well. The Bodily fatigue of surveying such a Tract of ground so minutely is considerable, but they are nothing to the Care and Thought that are required in Observing, and much more in the Digesting and Delineating such an inconceivable Number of Observations as go to compose this Copious system. The very Geography of places and things laid down in so particular a manner is no Idle matter; yet this is by much the Least part of the main or Philosophical Design: where every Rod, every Yard, nay I may say every Foot, every Inch, every the least Interstice of Ground between these marks and signs, is Delineated in Vallies and Hills, in Springs and Rivers, in Woods and Soils, *&c.* as they really lye in nature, and as precisely as I can distinguish them. For this is no Dream or Device, the Offspring of a sportive or enthusiastical Imagination, conceiv'd and produced, for want of something else to do, at my Leisure in my Study; but it is a *Real* scheme, taken upon the Spot with patience and diligence, by frequent or rather continual Observations, in the course of my Journeys of business, thro' al-

almoſt every the minuteſt parcel of the Country: digeſted at home with as much Conſideration, and compoſed with as much Accuracy, as the Obſerver was capable of.

Yet am I ſo far from imagining that I have left no Miſtakes in this my laſt and Correct Copy, that I think it impoſſible there ſhould not be *Many*. Some of my own, ſome the Engraver's, and ſome of the Preſs; ſome that I ſhould have prævented if I could have attended the Artiſts in their work; ſome that I could, if I had further opportunities, and ſome that I could never Correct. Nay I am by a long inſtructive experience ſo thoroughly appriz'd of the Nature of this Undertaking, that with the advantage of all that I hitherto know of my Subject, I do not ſcruple to affirm; that were I to make a *new* Copy every remaining year of my Life, and improve it with all the corrections that I ſhould collect in my future Journeys, yet ſomething would at laſt be Wanting. Some particulars indeed, that have as yet eſcaped my notice, would be added, but others would ſtill be left; ſome Diſtances and Bearings of my marks and ſigns might perhaps be laid down a little more Exact: the Vallies in general might be ſomewhat more nicely trac'd and divided into their Sections, and the Springs and Rills of the Rivers and Brooks might be multiplied. We do the groſs of our Works pretty readily, but we do not finiſh and bring them to perfection, but by ſlow and Gradual acquiſitions; ſcarcely ever entering into the true Spirit and Delicacy, till we are entire Maſters of them, and are ready to leave them. Nor is it expected, or indeed poſſible for Inventors, eſpecially at their firſt Eſſay, to produce Perfect works. Too much Haſte and too little Attention, the natural Foibles of the humane mind, are the Parents of Overſights and Miſtakes. Many of theſe then I muſt have fallen into even as to the more obvious Actualitys or Facts of my Scheme, which by farther

time

time and Obſervation would præſent themſelves in ſurer and better views. Theſe I own would, one after another, be all ſet to rights, as faſt as I perceived them, and I ſhould come yet nearer and nearer to the meer Mechanical exactneſs that the all-wiſe Author has exhibited in This part of the Creation. But then there are Other things, even ſuch as I have no weak or imperfect an Idea of, that would for ever elude the Deſcription of my Pencil or Pen. There is an Inexpreſſible Conſent, Grandeur and Politeneſs all over the face of the work, that can *never* be made to appear in the *Chart*, as it does in the great Book of Nature. The *curvus Anfractus*, the Manner of the Turnings and Windings of the common Sinuſes or Ducts of the Vallies; the different way of their *Divarications* on each ſide of their Ducts into the greater and leſſer Sections of their Ramifications, and Laterall Exits; the Alternate *Oſculations* and Indentations of the Mouths of theſe Sinuſes with the Tongues or low points of land, that ſeparate all the Vallies from another on their own ſide, yet refer them to their oppoſite Neighbour on the other: the Inſenſible yet Diſtinct *Inoſculations* of all the Capillary Extremities of the evaneſcent Sections of the Vallies at the top of the hills, that diſterminate the two, ſometimes three or four Neighbouring ſetts from one another; the intimate, deep and extended *Concavitys* or *Incorporation* of whole Groups of Valleys into both their Oppoſite regions, and into the Different ſuits of Vallies of the ſame Diſtrict; the Gradual and Eaſie *Aſcent* in ſome places, and in others the quick and præcipitous Fall of the hills; their even ſmooth and *Plain-like* manner of forming their Ridges, both the greater, which are the Summits or higheſt elevations, that divide the Country into it's ſeparate Regions; and the leſſer, that parcel it out into it's minuteſt Lobes: Theſe and many more; but above all the ſurprizing *Turn* of the whole, that

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even in the places of it's Greateſt roughneſs and ſhade, like a Picture deſigned for *Diſtant* view, looks eaſie, harmonious and ſoft.---Theſe are things that tho' they be the pleaſing ſubjects of my frequent Contemplation, and conſtant Admiration, they are too High for my expreſſion; nor (to magnify my own performance do I ſay it) can I think that the moſt exquiſite Draughts-man could expreſs theſe ſubjects in a finiſhed manner to the Life, tho' he were allowed as much room for only five or ſix miles round my Center, as I have for ſixteen or twenty; ſo various and ſublime is the face of Nature; ſo weak and inſufficient is Art.---*Sed in magnis voluiſſe.*---

What then! ſhall I ſtand confeſs'd of Omiſſions and Errors, and beg farther time for Correction? If theſe be material and in any ſignificant manner break the Proportions and Deſign of the Plan, this can't be done without mounting an Entire new Copy; and I am thoroughly ſatisfied, that, whatever Inclination I might have to the work, it is high time for me to have done with ſo laborious and chargeable an Amuſement. If they be only ſome little Local miſtakes about the diſtances and bearings of ſome of my marks; or Omiſſions of ſome of the Leſſer ſections of the vallies and rills of Waters; the Correction of theſe is not anſwerable to the trouble and pains of amending them, as they are either in the greater Tracts of the Woods, or in the Marſhes; thro' which, as no Buſineſs calls, nor any Road generally lies, I have no opportunities of ſurveying them. But neither would theſe things affect the General Truth of the Plan, tho' they were left out, or what is better, if (as they are) ſupplied with my beſt Conjectures, according to the ſtated method of Diſtribution within their certain and well-known bounds. In a Word, I am ſo ſenſible of the Number, tho' not the Importance of what Errors there muſt ſtill re-

main in this Chart, that I can myſelf undertake to point out more Real ones than any one elſe can ſee or perhaps imagine. Yet I have, after all, the Satisfaction that I propoſed to myſelf, of being well *contented with the Performance*, as I know of none that *eſſentially* affect it. I have truly ſet out all the General Diviſions, and Divided them into their minuteſt parts by their true natural philoſophical Boundaries: I have collected all the ſignificant Materials both of Nature and Art, and have given them their proper Situation and Aſpect; I have digeſted them into a real, regular, Geometrical Plan; which in the General is quite agreeable, and in none of it's particulars very wide from the truth.---What hinders then, but that I may with Submiſſion affirm, that I have *compleated* my Syſtem and render'd it intelligible to every Reader?

Errors *Imaginary.* I deſpair not therefore of pardon for even my Real, much leſs for the Imaginary Errors; which many, for want of their own juſt Obſervation, will be apt to impute to my Ignorance or Indolence. And I crave ſuch Allowances only as are uſually made by all candid Judges, who conſider the Difficulties of executing any Material Scheme. And if any one be inclin'd to qualify himſelf to make a true judgment of this, he may pleaſe to amuſe himſelf for a while with a Survey and a Delineation of one mile round his own houſe, and then proceed to another; and, if he be not yet ſatisfied, to a third. By this time he will find his materials ſo multiplied, that he will feel his work grow very much upon his hands: And if by this his laborious but bewitching Curioſity he ſhould be excited to a farther Survey; what with the Growing extent of his work, and the immenſe Number of it's far-fetch'd particulars he muſt explore, and the eye he muſt have all the while to the final Concatenation of ſo many (as yet undigeſted) Syſtems into one concerted Plan; he will be

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like one launch'd out into the wide Ocean; and in the midſt of this Confuſion will be too ſoon ſenſible that he has a very great deal to do, but never how much until he be got to the end of his uncertain Voyage.

Beſides---To me, the Novelty of the work did not a little enhance it's Difficulty. Every thing was intricate and unravell'd; my whole Deſign was Unexampl'd; I was to pick *Method* and order out of a ſeeming endleſs Confuſion, and without a Guide to beat *untrodden* Paths, which at beſt perplex, retard and tire the moſt eager Traveller. I was to Form from the general Face of the country, of which I could then have but a very Imperfect notion, a Prototype; an *Original*, towards the compoſition of which I could not have the help or Authority of one ſingle Stroke to *Copy* from any thing (ſo far as I know) as yet Extant: or in which the moſt ingenious and willing Aſſiſtant could contribute one effectual Obſervation. The groſs or main part of the Inhabitants, tho' reſiding ſome of them many years, ſome all their lives upon the Spot, never ſeem'd to have any the leaſt notion of what I was about; but terminated all their Curioſity (thoſe of them that had any) in a pretty good *Map*, and a Rout of the *Roads*. And as for thoſe Few, thoſe very Few indeed, who enter'd into the Philoſophical Deſign of it, the Subject was ſo New to them, that they had nothing but a general notion of the Vallies and the Waters; and were ſo far from being able to help me to any particulars, that they had no other Conceptions of the exact Regularity of my Syſtem, than what they received from my Diſcourſes, or from thoſe little rough Draughts of particular places in their own neighbourhoods, that I had now and then ſhown them. Neither indeed could any one's Deſcription of any place have given me an Idea of it ſufficient for it's Delineation, or an Authority good enough to re-

The Work New.

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ceive it as an Actuality or matter of Fact: but my own eyes muſt be employed, my own Obſervations muſt be made (and in many places frequently of the ſame Spot in different Views) before I could Regiſter it in my Chart for Truth.

Nor may I claim leſs Indulgence from my Station in life. I was not a Man in leiſure, or at liberty to ſet myſelf Entirely to this ſingle work. I have been all the while (theſe ten Years) engaged in no ſmall ſhare of employment in a Profeſſion, that is too well known by thoſe that exerciſe it, not to want it's daily Fatigues and cares; and altho' even this, by my continual Journeys thro' all parts of the Country, has given me great opportunities of Obſerving, yet could it not find me Any to make that Regular Survey that would have Facilitated the work. To all this it may be added, that no Lucrative view was at the bottom of my Labour. I was not employed by my Superiors, Lovers of natural Knowledge, or aided with proper Aſſiſtance, nor encouraged with ſuitable Appointments. It was from the very beginning All amuſement. Accidental Obſervations præſented me with my firſt Ideas, Curioſity excited my Purſuit, and Reſolution carried me on, till I had made myſelf ſo well acquainted with the Face of Nature as to give you this Pourtrait of it; which when I had done, both my ſelf and other better Judges thought this *Firſt* Performance of it's kind too Good to lye hid in a private Cloſet, or perhaps a few years hence be quite loſt in the Oblivion or Deſtruction of old Houſhold Lumber.

Apology for the *Length.*

To conclude, I am afraid I have more need to Apologize for the *Length* of this Diſcourſe than for the Errors of the Chart; for it is inſenſibly ſwell'd out into a much greater compaſs than I at firſt intended: and it is no eaſie matter for a willing Pen to refrain from ſo Copious a Subject, as would be much fitter for a large Volume. I had always deſign'd

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as ſoon as the Chart was Publiſh'd, to ſet myſelf about the *Natural Hiſtory* of the Country adapted to this Plan: and I had by way of Præparation collected many materials for this work, but have not as yet digeſted them into any order. In this, the curious Articles of the Elevation of the Plan; the Generation of the Waters; the Riſe of Springs and the Formation of our Rivers; the original Cauſe and the preſent Uſe of the Syſtems of the Vallies; their different Expoſitions to the Winds; the Inoſculation of their Veſſels; the Communication and Purification of Atmoſpheres; the ſeveral Soils and Productions of the different Regions; their Minerals and Mineral Waters; with ſeveral other Philoſophical Subjects, needleſs now to be mention'd, were deſign'd to be treated of in no ſlight manner: in the courſe of which I ſhould have had a particular Eye to the State of Endemial Diſeaſes, and the Practice of Phyſick among us. And here would probably have appear'd ſomething very *Different* from the Natural Hiſtory that we as yet have of this, or any other Country. But as I have entirely laid aſide all thoughts of that pleaſant Work, or any other entertainment relating to this Chart; I could not help, when the Pen was in my hand, now and then making a little Digreſſion from the Intended brevity of my Explanations; and giving a reliſh to this bare and taſteleſs Deſcription of the Vallies, by a Small hint or two upon ſome of theſe particulars: in doing of which, it had been much eaſier for me to have launch'd out into a wider field, than to keep myſelf even within theſe bounds.

Uſe of the Chart.

It is Impoſſible to ſay or even to conjecture how *Various* the *Uſes* of this minute Deſcription of the Surface of the Earth may be. Here is a *Fund* of Natural Obſervations, a ſyſtematical Collection of undoubted Facts, that regard the Situation, Conſtruction, Expoſition, Atmoſphere, Waters and Soils of this whole country; more diſtinctly and Intelligibly Deli-

neated in *four* ſheets of *Atlas* Paper, than could be in words Deſcribed in a Large Volume. And Theſe are things that all of them abſolutely concern the Life and Eaſe of it's Inhabitants. And tho' at firſt ſight this may ſeem to ſome to be only a Local Draught of this Part of Britain, it is really the *Specimen* of a Plan for the ſtudy of Nature all over the World. Here Philoſophers and Artiſts, of moſt ſorts, may exerciſe their talents in their ſearch after natural Knowledge; but *Agriculture* and *Phyſick* ſtand Foremoſt to our view, and with open arms invite us to their Intimate acquaintance. Of theſe the Latter only is my Province; and it concerns me to have it underſtood, that I have not been filling up the Intervals of my Time with inſignificant Amuſements, foreign to the nature and Deſign of my Profeſſion, whilſt I have been taking ſo much pains to arrive at a thorough knowledge of the country, wherein I exerciſe my Art.

Hippocrates, the moſt univerſal and judicious Obſerver of any Age or Place, who knew what rank'd *Him* above all the Profeſſors of his time; and (to mention no more of his worthy ſucceſſors) *Galen*, the beſt Expoſitor of his Sentiments, who follow'd his ſteps into the ſecond place of Wiſdom and Honour, make This part of natural Knowledge the very Foundation of a judicious and ſucceſsful Practice, which cannot be prudently regulated, without underſtanding the "Conſti-"tution of the country, the Seaſons, the People, and particu-"larly their Endemial Diſeaſes." Theſe are the Cabinet Secrets of the Phyſiological branch of our Art. And perhaps it was from his obſerving how ſupinely negligent moſt of his cotemporaries were about theſe Important Studys, that he ſo ſtrongly inſiſts upon it, that * "Phyſick is," not a Gallimawfry of wild Conceits and uncertain Operations, fit only for thoſe who

* *De veteri medicina.*

who " *per fortunam Omnes ægrotorum res gubernabant*; but " a Real Art, built upon ſolid foundations, and that there is as " much Difference, *tum manu tum mente*, betwixt it's True and " it's Pretended ſons, as there is amongſt Vulgar Artificers." And after he has copiouſly enumerated the many Qualifications, that are neceſſary to form a Real Phyſician, he can't forbear (tho' a very humane and Candid man) openly cenſuring theſe aſſuming common-place Phyſicians, who, like a Peſt, were ſo rife in his time: very gravely but wittily calling theſe " † Perſons, *Tragedy-Actors*, who play'd their Parts " indeed *ſub habitu & perſonâ illorum quos referunt*; *illi autem* " *Ipſi vere non ſunt*." Who tho' they had thro' the credulity of the Vulgar, by the help of a few common Recipes, and more Politick Fetches, thruſt themſelves into Reputation; had withall by their Ignorance and Low *crafts* utterly Diſhonour'd their Art, and render'd it *omnium longe viliſſimam*." But he concludes, that notwithſtanding the great buſtle theſe Agitators made in the World, that the " *Medici* were indeed *Famâ & nomine multi*, *re autem & opere Perpauci*."

But the Real ſons of Phyſick, who from their natural Love to mankind have heartily and laborioufly præferr'd the Improvements of their Knowledge, above their own eaſe and Profit, have a more honourable Reward. Their Art lives in their Works, and their Names are Rever'd in their Aſhes. But theſe Theatrical Gentlemen have found no Record in Poſterity; They were forgot as ſoon as they put off their Buskins.

I have now at laſt nothing now more to do than to ac- The Style. knowledge without any reſerve, all my faults of Style and Diction thro'out this Haſty Pamphlet. My Original Chart was at the Engraver's when I determin'd to write it; and I could not ſet about it till I had from him the firſt Proofs of my

† *Hippocratis Lex.*

my Plates. It would have been impoſſible for me to have enter'd into the particulars of the Plan upon the ſtrength of my Memory; nor could ſome old erroneous Copies that I had by me much Aſſiſt me, as they were ſo Different in many particulars from the True one. And when I had conſider'd it well, in what manner I ſhould treat my Subject; I found that nothing Leſs than a regular, Univerſal Deſcription would be Sufficient to acquaint my Readers with the true Deſign and right Uſe of the Chart. The Time then that I had to compoſe and print this Diſcourſe, that it might be ready to accompany and not farther retard the Publication of the Chart at Chriſtmas, (when I fully expected it would have been ready) was too ſhort to permit me to be Curious about my Words and Periods, or to aim at any thing beyond being intelligible. Nor indeed, if I had been ſo diſpoſed, would the Nature of this Diſcourſe have admitted of an eaſie flowing copious ſtyle, as this minute Diviſion and Graphical Pourtrait of the Vallies and their Waters, that diverſify and diſtinguiſh the ſeveral Parts of the Surface of our Earth, differ but little, if at all, from the Anatomical Deſcriptions of the ſeveral Syſtems of the Arteries, Veins or Nerves, that are with ſuch exquiſite Art diſtributed all through our Bodies. The Terms that belong to their Origination, Courſe and Inſertion are, like thoſe, not very various; and they are too preciſe to be enlivened with a variety of Alluſions, Metaphors, Hyperboles, or any other Rhetorick, than a few ſignificant words to recommend them to the Underſtanding; in which, I hope, the *attentive* Reader will not find me very deficient.

POST-

POSTSCRIPT.

THIS Chart was intended at firſt to be done in two Colours; *Brown* to expreſs the Arable, and two ſhades of *Green* for the Marſhes and Down-Lands. But the Tryal that I made of this way in ſome of my *Specimens*, fully ſatisfied me, that with the utmoſt care of the Printer it was a very Difficult matter, to keep the colours to their Proper places, even in ſo ſmall Plate. It would be therefore, we concluded, an abſolute Impoſſibility to deliver perhaps any one Sheet from a Plate of near thirty Inches almoſt ſquare (which is the ſize of each of my Four) without frequently ſlubbering the two Colours into one another, and Confounding the Print. Wherefore, by very good advice, I reſolved to do them all in Black and White. But as I have the favour of ſome Subſcribers for more than one Copy; and I find ſeveral others of them beſt pleaſed with a Green ſhade, I have done a few of them in That colour.

As my Firſt Subſcribers have Reaſon from my Printed Propoſals to expect a "Liſt of their names *round the Margin of the Chart*," it is fit I ſhould give them a ſufficient reaſon for my omitting this Article. I find the Printing their names very much Diſapproved by ſome, by others utterly Forbid; and others are ſo indifferent about it as to leave it entirely to my own Inclination and Conveniency: As for the Reſt, I hope their Candour will admit of the following Excuſe. In my Firſt Propoſals, the Chart was to be done by a Scale of one inch and *four tenths* to each mile, according to a Specimen therewith deliver'd; but when I had determin'd not to publiſh That, but a *New* Copy, for reaſons given in this Diſcourſe, I extended my Scale to *ſix* tenths. This not only fill'd up the very Largeſt Paper I could get,

ſo as to leave no Margin fit for ſuch a collection, but it made ſo great an Addition to my Expence both in the Engraving, and the Paper, that I hope they will accept of this as a ſufficient amends for the want of that Ceremony. And indeed in this the greateſt Mortification falls to my own ſhare: for tho' my Liſt is not ſo long as might be expected from the Nature and Novelty of the work; and altho' as yet, even ſome conſiderable Names are wanting in this Neighbourhood, who doubtleſs are not averſe to encourage a Performance that does ſome Honour to Their country; yet are my Subſcribers neither too few nor too mean to make a creditable appearance; as I have many both Honourable and Learned Patrons, whoſe Great names would give a Grace to my Work, and recommend it to the world after it's Publication. Their favours I receive with all Eſteem and Devotion. And I return all my kind Subſcribers my ſincere thanks for the Countenance they have given me; and more eſpecially ſome few of them, whoſe hearty Zeal for both the Author and his Chart, has conſiderably promoted it's Intereſts, and already aſſured him of ſomething more than his Labour for his Pains.

E R R A T A.

Page 6. For *within*, read *with in.*
10. For 20° 10, r. 14° 10.
11. For *West-Scale*, r. *West-Swale.*
13. For Bede's, r. *Bede's.*
24. For *Useful*, r. *Usual.*
41. In Line 28th, after *two miles*, r. *and a half more.*
47. Line 27th, after *Stour*, r. *that of.*
50. Line 11th, after *about*, dele *of.*
53. Line 3, dele *I think.*
57. For *busy*, r. *buisy.*
58. Last Line, for *Cottages*, r. *Cottagers.*
72. For *Chilton*, r. *Chilson.*
84. For *Eastware*, r. *East-Wear.*
86. Line 4th, after *and*, r. *then it.*
92. For *Dereham*, r. *Derham.*
—. Line 15, for *Collumn*, r. *Column.*
93. Last Line, after *could it*, r. *have been.*
—. Line 30, after *some Hills*, r. *at Halifax.*
93. Dele *Abridgements of the.*
94. Line 28th, after *Mouth of the*, r. *River thro' the.*
95. Line 25th, after *a defect of*, r. *any thing under.*
99. In the Margin, at Line 4, r. *Errors Real.*
107. Line 28th, dele *the second now.*

The Rest are mistakes of Lesser moment about the Great and little *Initial* letters, and some false *Punctuations*; the principal of which are to be seen in the first sixteen lines of Page 32. all which the Candid reader will please to correct as he reads them.

Shortly will be Publiſh'd,

A Philoſophico-Chorographical Chart of

E A S T-K E N T.

Containing a Graphical Delineation of the Country Fifteen or Sixteen Miles round the City of *CANTERBURY.*

Within theſe Bounds.

Sittingborn, Middleton, Bobbing; King's-Ferry, Minſter, Worden, and Shellneſs in Shepey; Feverſham, Whitſtable, Reculver, Margate, North Foreland; Ramſgate, Sandwich-Bay, Deal, South Foreland; Dovor, Folkſtone, Hythe, Lymne; Aldington, Merſham, Kingsnoth, Great Chart, Hothfield, Pluckley, Boughton Malherb; Sandway, Lenham; Frinſted, Bredgar, Borden; and thence round again to *Bobbing.*

In this CHART are deſcribed, as the Principal Part of the WORK,

The Riſe and Progreſs of the Vallies; the Directions of both the Greater Chains of Hills, and the Leſſer Ridges; with their ſeveral Elevations, or different Perpendicular Heights; as well *Abſolute* from the Sea at Sandwich-Bay, as *Relative* to one another in many the moſt Remarkable Places of the Country.

Alſo, The Sea, Creeks, Bays, and Harbours:

The Courſe of Rills, Brooks, Ailbourns and Rivers:

Springs of Freſh and Medicinal Waters; Pools; Woods; Quarries; Gravel, Sand, and Chalk Pits; Minerals; Soils.

To which are added, by way of Ornament,

The Churches; City of *Canterbury*; Towns, Villages, Streets, Caſtles, Camps, Ruins. The Houſes of Noblemen and Gentlemen, with many Others of leſs Note, and other Marks that are uſeful in ſetting off and conducting the Vallies from their Riſe to their Determinations.

Alſo, Downs; Parks, Groves, Tolls, and Rows of Trees.

In fine; Whatever is Curious, both in Nature and Art, that Diverſifies and Adorns the Face of the Earth, is herein carefully preſented to the View in their proper Situation and Aſpect; that the Exact Harmony of the Whole, and the Beautiful Diſtinction of the ſeveral Parts of the Country, may appear as in a Landskip, as well as the Main Deſign of the Work will allow.

By *CHRISTOPHER PACKE*, M. D.

THIS Work is now actually Engraved upon Four Copper Plates with the utmoſt Care and Elegance, and will be immediately Printed curiouſly upon Four Sheets of Large *Atlas* Paper, and Deliver'd with all poſſible Expedition to the Subſcribers.

The Price to Subſcribers is Half a Guinea at Subſcription, and Half a Guinea more upon Delivery: but as the time of the Publication is now ſo near, it will be kindly taken if all future Subſcribers will pleaſe to pay the whole at Subſcription.

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